The Irish Times.
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 489. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

CHIEF SECRETARY'S LIBRARY, DUBLIN CASTLE

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.

On THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1860, The performances will commence with Lovell's admired Play, in five acts, entitled THE WIFE'S SECRET.

Sir Walter Aymott	Mr Charles Kean.
Lord Arden	Mr G Everett.
Jabez Sneed	Mr J F Cathcart.
Lady Eveline Aymott	Mrs Charles Kean.
Maud	Miss N Chapman.
Neville	Miss Chapman.

To conclude with the Farce of THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

Sir William Evergreen	Mr Walter Baynham.
Cousin Joe	Mr H Barfoot.
Margery	Mrs Burkinshaw.

Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured. Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ Guineas. Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s; Upper Gallery, 6d. No Second Price.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. The Renowned Comedian, Mr. ADDISON of the Olympic (Robson's) Theatre, London, will commence engagement of six nights only, in the new and entirely original character of "Old Browser," as played by him in London for upwards of 100 consecutive nights.

On this SATURDAY EVENING, 24th November, 1860, Will be performed (2nd time these nine years) the celebrated National Drama of the WARDEN OF GALWAY, OR THE OATH OF OFFICE.

James Lynch Fitzstephen	Mr. H. Vivash.
Walter Lynch	Mr. G. Vincent.
Anastasia	Miss S. Miles.

After which (to commence at a Quarter-past Eight), a new and original Drama, entitled NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.

Rodomont Rollingstone	Mr G Vincent.
Joseph Ironside	Mr Addison.
Mrs Smylie	Miss Sophia Miles.

GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, By Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet. After which the Laughable Farce of TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

Captain Ormond	Mr. G. Vincent.
Inkpen	Mr. George Fisher.
Tom Noddy	Mr. Addison.
Gabrielle	Miss Sophia Miles.

To conclude with the celebrated Historical Drama of MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Lord Ruthven	Mr Fitzjames
Lord George Douglas	Mr G Vincent
Sandy M'Farlane	Mr George Fisher
Mary Queen of Scots	Miss S Miles

Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7. Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN, AMERICA, AND STUPENDOUS DIORAMA, Having been crowded at every representation, will be repeated EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK. The Sixth Fashionable and Select Day Performance will take place on THIS DAY (Saturday), Nov. 24th, at 3 o'clock, and every following WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do., 6d. Children half price to stalls and second seats.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR. Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d. 40, Lower Sackville-street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTICE—GEORGE MANSFIELD begs to announce that his New Galleries will be completed in a few days, and trusts that through the increased facilities they will afford him, attention to business, and punctuality in the execution of orders, to merit a continuance of that patronage with which he has been favoured.—GEORGE MANSFIELD, 90, GRAFTON-STREET.

EDWARD J. HARTY, ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, REMOVED TO 99, DAME-STREET.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION. MANSION HOUSE WARD. TO THE POLL! TO THE POLL!! TO THE POLL!!! The friends and supporters of Mr. Graham are earnestly requested to be in attendance at 9 o'clock a.m., on Monday next (26th inst.), at No. 54, Anngier-street (adjoining St. Peter's Church), to record their votes in his favour, as Town Councillor for this Ward. N.B.—Professional Gentlemen will please vote on their way to Court.

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE NORTH DOCK WARD. GENTLEMEN,—I solicit for the third time the honour of representing you in the Town Council of my native city. You have to decide by your vote on Monday whether that independent line of policy which I have so perseveringly pursued, in uniformly opposing excessive taxation, will be approved of by you, and I confidently hope that you will record your vote early at the Mechanics' Institute Theatre, Lower Abbey-street, on Monday Morning, the 26th inst., and thereby declare that you will not sanction the removal of a faithful public servant without the shadow of a cause assigned. THOMAS H. TRACEY.

TO BUILDERS. Tenders will be received for altering and enlarging the Imperial Hotel, Londonderry, according to the plans, &c., to be seen on and after the 26th instant, at the office of the Architect, Mr. John M'Curdy, 34, Westland-row, Dublin, and at the Imperial Hotel, Londonderry. Tenders, sealed, to be directed to the Architect.

GENERAL VALUATION OF IRELAND. Acts 15 and 16 Vic., cap. 63; 17 Vic., cap. 8; and 23 Vic., cap. 4. NOTICE is hereby Given, that Copies of the Primary Tenement Valuation of the Municipal Borough of Belfast are deposited for sale at her Majesty's Stationery Office, 6, Upper Merrion-street, at 5s each copy, or the wards may be purchased separately, at 1s each ward. (By order) J. BALL GREENE, Superintendent of Valuation. General Valuation Office, Dublin, Nov. 24, 1860.

METROPOLITAN HALL. PUBLIC LECTURE. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th December, a Public Lecture (D.V.) will be delivered in the Metropolitan Hall, by the Rev. JOHN WHITE, on a subject of universal interest, namely "OUR HOMES; or, PICTURES OF DOMESTIC LIFE." To commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets—Platform One Shilling; body of the Hall and Galleries, Sixpence—may be had of any of the Booksellers, or at the HALL.

THOMAS HILL—ORPHAN-HOME. The Subscribers are earnestly entreated to Vote for the Orphan boy, Thomas Hill (one of a family of four destitute children), at the next Election, to be held on THURSDAY, the 27th of DEC. prox. All benevolent persons may have a Vote for every Ten Shillings subscribed, in the meantime, to that Christian Institution, Portobello, Dublin.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Established A.D. 1849. LIBRARY AND READING ROOMS, 103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, (Near Sackville-street.) TRUSTEES; E. FETHERSTON H., ALEX. PARKER, and WM. BEWLEY, Esqrs. The following are the characteristics of this Association:— It is Christian. It is Benevolent. It is Catholic. It is Missionary.

A very common mistake prevails respecting the object which the Association has in view. Some suppose that it was formed merely as a Club for the mutual comfort and benefit of its Members, and that no advantage can be derived from the Institution by any save those who are thus closely united to it; and, further, that its operations are exclusively spiritual. It is what they suppose and much more. The objects of the Association are, to build up its Members in the faith of the Gospel—to instruct them in the knowledge of the Scriptures—to comfort them in trouble—to counsel them in perplexity—to supply to the Young Man something of the care and sympathy of absent relatives and friends; to attain these ends, they meet frequently for mutual study of the Word of God and for Prayer. Cases of individual trouble or temptation meet with special and kindly attention.

But in addition to this the Members make Young Men generally the objects of their solicitude—being young themselves they know the trials and difficulties which beset their fellows, and with brotherly kindness try to win them to participate in the privileges and blessings of the Association. The Bible Classes and Prayer Meetings are open to all, and the Reading Rooms to any one introduced by a Member. W. J. STOKES, Sec.

The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are as follows:—

At 103, Middle Abbey-street, .. Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.
Ditto, .. Friday Evening at 8 o'clock.
Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, Monday Evening at 8 o'clock.

To which Young Men are affectionately invited.

Prayer Meetings are held at the Rooms in Abbey-street:—
Every Friday Morning, .. From 7 - 15 to 8 o'clock.
Every Friday Evening, .. From 7 - 30 to 8 o'clock.

The Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) at the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-st., on the following Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock:—

November 22d—The World's debt to Christianity; Rev W Urwick, D D.
November 29th—Abraham and Lot—A Contrast; Rev C M Fleury, D D.
December 6th—Elements of Character; Rev Wallace M'Mullen
December 13th—Madagascar and the Gospel; Rev O T Dobbin, LL D, Balliver, Kells.
December 20th—Godliness True Refinement; Rev F F Trench.
1861, January 10th—Delusive Hopes contrasted with God's Promises; Rev J J Black, Ormond-quay.
January 17th—The Life of Solomon; Right Hon Joseph Napier.
January 24th—Wycliff and the Early English Reformers; Rev John Hall, Mary's Abbey.
January 31st—The Word; Rev J B Lowe, D D, Liverpool.
February 7th—The Apostle Peter; Rev John D Powell, Blackhall-place.
February 14th—Faith and Feeling; J H Power, Esq., M D, F R C S I

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE. 12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN, AND 4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL. G. LAUDER AND CO., Consulting Engineer Agents for Patent and other Machinery. Patent Productions of other countries supplied to order. Agents for the Patent Gas Regulator, which saves consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. on their present consumption of gas. Nov. 19th, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT," For New York, December 18. THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN: To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £15 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £18 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage .... £6 5s. Including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent. Homeward Certificates of Passage from New York, Boston, and St. John's, N.F., to Dublin or other Towns in the United Kingdom, can be obtained at the Dublin Office. For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 8, Eden-quay, Dublin.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL. The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on next TUESDAY, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

PRAYER MEETING.—DORSET INSTITUTION. A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two to Three o'clock. The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE. UNITED PRAYER MEETING is held EVERY DAY, in the above building, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Business-men especially are affectionately invited.

NOTICE. MRS. REBECCA CAMPBELL, formerly of Camus House, County Londonderry, and who died at Kingstown, County Dublin, on the 25th day of July last, by her last will and testament, bequeathed the following sums for Benevolent and Charitable purposes:—

To the Indian Mission and Turkish Mission	£[illegible] 0 0
" Church Missionary Society	£[illegible] 0 0
" Protestant Orphan Society	£[illegible] 0 0
" Society for the Conversion of the Jews	£[illegible] 0 0
" Church Education Society	£[illegible] 0 0
" Irish Society for conveying Religious Instruction to the Native Irish, through the medium of their own language	£[illegible] 0 0
" Ragged School in Lurgan-street, Dublin, under Protestant management	£[illegible] 0 0
" Society known as Dublin by Lamp Light	£[illegible] 0 0
" Ragged School on the Coombe, Dublin, under Protestant management	£[illegible] 0 0
" Orphan Refuge for Children of mixed marriages	£[illegible] 0 0

Dated this 22d day of Nov. 1860. RALPH SCOTT, Solicitor for the executor, 29, Upper Gloucester-street, Dublin. 22d November, 1860. These legacies cannot be paid until landed property shall have been sold, and converted into money.

WORK WELL DONE. SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET. Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns. Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c. Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses. Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary. Warerooms on the first floor. ☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Alterations of Trains on and after the 1st NOVEMBER, 1860. DOWN TRAINS. The 4 p m from Dublin will not stop at Moyvalley and Hill of Down. The 5 0 p m from Dublin will run on to Mullingar, and stop at intermediate Stations. The 7 30 p m Mail from Dublin, will stop at Clonsilla. A Train will leave Athenry for Galway at 9 47 a m, on the arrival of the 9 0 a m from Tuam. UP TRAINS. A Train will leave Mullingar at 7 a m for Dublin, and stop at intermediate stations. The 11 30 a m Train from Galway to Athenry will be altered to 10 40 a m. ATHENRY AND TUAM LINE. DOWN TRAINS. A Train will leave Athenry for Tuam at 11 15 a m. The 12 15 p m Train will be altered to 1 5 p m. UP TRAINS. The 6 15 a m Train will be discontinued. The 3 p m Parliamentary Train will be altered to 3 45 p m. Additional Trains will leave Tuam at 9 a m, 12 15 p m, and 7 30 p m. W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone, Dublin, 30th October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. GOODS AND CATTLE TRAFFIC. The Stations on the Tuam Line are now open for Goods and Cattle Traffic. Particulars as to rates, &c., can be obtained at the Stations. Broadstone, Dublin, W. FORBES, Manager. 13th November, 1860.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE. DAY BOAT. ALTERATION OF TIME OF SAILING—ACCELERATED SERVICE. On and after the 1st November the EXPRESS BOAT will leave the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 9-30 a.m., instead of 8-45 a.m., as heretofore. The Train, in connection with this boat will be due in London at 10-50 p.m., Greenwich time. An Express Train will leave Westland-row Station at 9-15 a.m. (By order) Chester, 29th Oct. J. O. BINGER.

Sermons.

THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON, In behalf of the SUNDAY AND DAILY SCHOOLS OF ST. PAUL'S PARISH, Will be preached (D.V.) on TO-MORROW, Sunday, 25th NOV., 1860, BY THE Rev. THOMAS MILLS, A.M., Incumbent of St. Jude's. Divine Service to Commence at Twelve o'clock.

St. Paul's Schools were originally founded for the benefit of the Children of Soldiers who had fallen in Battle, and was for a considerable period the only Institution of the kind in Ireland. They have since been for many years Free Daily Schools under the superintendence of the Parochial Clergy; affording a suitable education to (at present) over 100 children of poor parishioners; and are mainly dependent on the proceeds of the Annual Charity Sermon for their support. The Governors are compelled to appeal earnestly to the benevolence of the charitable of other localities in consequence of the now impoverished state of this once wealthy parish, and the loss of many very liberal benefactors.

Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Reverend Preacher, Blackrock; the Rev J H LeFanu, Rector, 5, Blackhall-street; Rev L C Reichardt, 12, Ellis'-quay Curate; Rev B Johnston, Montpelier-hill; H Kelly, Esq, 29, Ellis'-quay, and W Graham, Esq, Smithfield, Churchwardens; W Anderson, Esq, 7, Blackhall-street; W Johnstone, Esq, 27, Blackhall-street; R Miliner, Esq, 55, Queen-street; Major Cockburn, 49, Lower Mount-street; H Ingram, Esq, Phoenix Glen Lodge; T Ireland, Esq, 12, Ellis'-quay; Dr Madden, 9, Blackhall-street; Thorp, Esq, 2, Tighe-street; Dr Torney, 8, Blackhall-street; W Wynne, Esq, 1, Blackhall-street; and C Halliday, Esq, Monkstown-Park, Treasurer.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE, OR, PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830. Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. A SERMON In aid of the Funds of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.) IN ST. MATHIAS'S CHURCH, On TO-MORROW, SUNDAY 25th Nov. 1860, By the Rev. MAURICE F. DAY, A.M., Minister.

The object of the Orphan Refuge is to preserve the Protestantism of the Orphans of Mixed Marriages. While Roman Catholic "Orphanages," which shelter the offspring of those unhappy marriages have long existed, it is only within the last few years that Protestants have turned their attention to the duty and importance of rescuing these poor children from the dangers to which they are so peculiarly exposed. Although the Society was formed in the year 1830, it failed to attract much public attention till within the last eight or ten years, during which period it has been making a decided and steady progress, as will appear from the following statement:—

The number of Orphans at the close of the year		The gross income for the year ending 31st December	
1851 was	36	1851 was	£223 16 9
1852 ..	47	1852 ..	324 10 11
1853 ..	61	1853 ..	350 9 11
1854 ..	87	1854 ..	428 13 3
1855 ..	105	1855 ..	657 15 9
1856 ..	109	1856 ..	802 5 0
1857 ..	120	1857 ..	1010 5 5
1858 ..	132	1858 ..	1016 3 7
1859 ..	150	1859 ..	1429 9 6
At present ..	165		

The Orphans adopted by this Society are domesticated in respectable Protestant families throughout the country, under the care of the clergymen of the respective parishes, and, when fit, are apprenticed to Protestant Masters and Mistresses, and are thus carefully removed from Romish influence till they arrive at maturity.

Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preachers, or at the Office of the Society, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

B. GIBSON, Clk.
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Hon.
W. G. CARROLL, Clk. } Secs.
R. FRIZELLE, Clk.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO. PREACHING OF THE GOSPEL, in the Round Room, ROTUNDO, on TO-MORROW, to commence at half-past 3 o'clock, by the Rev. W. L. GILES, Minister of the Baptist Chapel, Lower Abbey-street. Subject—"The Fire-escape from Hell." Admission free. This effort is one of Christian Love, seeking the Salvation of Immortal Souls, and asks the sympathy and prayers of all Christians.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS. On TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, NOV. 25, at Twelve o'clock, a SERMON will be preached in the CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN, BISHOP-STREET, and a Collection made in aid of their Missions among the Heathen. The collection after the Evening Sermon, at Seven o'clock will be applied to the same purpose. Donations from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by J. F. Fridiszius, Adelaide-road; J. T. Purser, Jones'-gate; S. Warren, 25, Dame-street; Charles Cooney, 60, Back-lane; T. Leetch, 26, Dame-street; Alexander Parker, Treasurer William-street; or by the Minister, 15, Bishop-street.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, KINGSTOWN. A Word to Seamen and Fishermen will be addressed by the Rev. DENHAM SMITH, on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7 o'clock, occasioned by the sudden death by drowning of one of their number, Mr. Thomas Edwards, on Monday last. "Be ye also ready."

MISSIONS IN IRELAND. The Annual SERMONS, in aid of the Missions of the Primitive Wesleyan Home Missionary Society, will (D.V.) be delivered in the METHODIST CHAPEL, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET on TO-MORROW (Sunday), the 25th NOVEMBER, 1860, by the Resident Preachers. Morning, Ten o'clock, Mr. RAMSEY; Evening, Seven o'clock, Mr. WHITE. Subject in the Evening—"The Great Conflict and its Triumphant Issue." Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received at the Provincial Bank of Ireland, William-street; by Alexander Parker, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Ferrier, Pollock, and Co., William-street; Messrs. John Hayes and Robert Queale, Treasurers; Messrs. John Sibthorpe and Geo. Revington, Secretaries; at the Society's Office, 63, South Great George's-street; also by the Resident Preachers.

SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING. The usual SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING will be held (D.V.) THIS EVENING, NOV. 24th, in the School-room adjoining the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, at Eight o'clock precisely. The Rev. Wallace M'Mullen will preach on TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 12 o'clock Noon, and at 7 o'clock in the Evening.

THE REV. J.D. POWELL, will preach (D.V.) in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhall-place, on TO-MORROW (Sunday, November 25, 1860), at Twelve o'clock noon, and Seven o'clock evening. There is Service in this Chapel every Sunday morning at Seven o'clock.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE. THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE. METROPOLITAN HALL. UNION SPECIAL SERVICES. TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. S. G. MORRISON. Subject, "The Prayer from Calvary." MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer, Praise, and Address by different Clergymen. WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. J. D. POWELL. The CLERGY and PEOPLE of all classes, without religious distinction, are admitted free, in a spirit of love and peace. Hymn Books at the door.

THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE. "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—A SERMON will (D.V.) be Preached, and a Collection made in behalf of the above named Society in the MAGDALEN ASYLUM, LOWER LEESON-STREET, On TO-MORROW (SUNDAY,) the 25th inst., by the Rev. A. D. MACNAMARA, Deputation Secretary to the Society. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Assistant-Secretary, or by the Accountant at the office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Education.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Arnold Ville, Monkstown, near Dublin. Principal, Miss DRURY. The House is most delightfully situated, commanding a good sea and mountain view, is within a few minutes' walk of the Church, Baths, and the Salt-hill and Blackrock Railway stations. The grounds are enclosed and afford every facility for the promotion of the health and recreation of the pupils. Masters of eminence are in attendance for German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Kalisthenics, and the higher branches of an English Education. The greatest care is devoted to the formation of moral and religious principles, and the intellectual training is adapted to fit the young for the practical duties of life. A resident French Governess, a Protestant; also a Resident Governess for Music.—References are kindly permitted to the Rev. RONALD MACDONNELL, Monkstown Glebe, and to numerous parents of pupils.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, 11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE. Mr. WALKER, Principal. A Singing Class for Gentlemen is in course of formation, to meet on Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. Prospectuses on application.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Monsieur LE BASTIER (from Paris) begs to inform the Public that he continues his instruction in the French Language; private lessons and separate Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, limited to four pupils; Schools and Families attended; preparation for Military and Civil Service; pupils enter in a course of conversation from the first lesson.—Apply at No. 18, D'Olier-street.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER, 1860. UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE, 3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN. J. S. Greer, Esq., of Corbally House, Downpatrick, late Lieut. North Down Rifles, was the only candidate from this Institution, and passed on Two MONTHS' preparation. At a former Examination, Patrick James Cowan, Esq., of Prospect-Eyrecourt, passed from this Institution (first trial) on ONE MONTH'S preparation, the result of a system of instruction unexampled in this country. Particulars known on application to WM. WOODS, B.A., T.C.D.

DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL. MATTHIAS HARE, LL.D., Principal. THOMAS R. COURTNEY, Esq., Scholar and Classical Gold Medalist (October, 1860), First Master. Young men wishing to read for Honors can join the University Class. Boarders from 45 to 56 Guineas; Day Pupils from 10 to 14 Guineas. Prospectuses and references on application at 76, Stephen's-green.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL. TRINITY COLLEGE OCTOBER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860. Mr. Francis Reeves, a pupil of the School, obtained SECOND PLACE at this examination, the number of candidates being 59. TRINITY COLLEGE JULY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860. Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the School, obtained FIRST PLACE at this examination, the number of candidates being 96. INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR WRITERSHIP—JULY, 1860. Mr. James C. Price was placed SEVENTH amongst 80 successful candidates at this examination. Mr. Price was six years a resident pupil in the School, till November, 1859, and obtained from the School, in the University, First Place at the Entrance Examination, July, 1857, Composition Prizes in Greek Prose and Verse, Honors in Mathematics, Classical Sizarship, and First of the First Honors in Classics and the Moral Sciences. Mr. Price also studied Sanscrit in the School, in which he scored the highest marks of any candidate at the Writership Examination—viz., 430 out of 500, the maximum number. ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—ADDISCOMBE, JANUARY, 1860. Mr. William Wallace, direct from the School, obtained TWELFTH Place at this Examination. ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—ADDISCOMBE, MAY, 1860. Mr. Edmund Waller, direct from the School, obtained SEVENTH Place at this Examination, being first in order of merit of all the candidates from Ireland. ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—WOOLWICH, JULY, 1860. Mr. Edward Larminie, direct from the School, TWENTY-SECOND Place at this Examination. At the final Examination for Commissions, Woolwich, October, 1860, Mr. Charles Kirkwood, who obtained SEVENTEENTH Place, direct from the School, January, 1859, was ranked Second, and thereby rendered eligible for a Commission in Royal Engineers. Wellington Lodge, October, 1860.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.

In the matter of the Estate of Hugh Reilly, William Reilly, Francis Reilly, and Alfred Reilly, Owners, Exparte William Keating Clay, Petitioner.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the Plot of Ground situate in Cottage-Park-avenue, Sandymount, in the Parish of St. Mary, Donnybrook, in the County Dublin, containing one acre, three roods, statute measure, upon which the Houses now known as Bloomfield, Roseville, and Anneville are built, held under lease, dated 12th March, 1839, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court, and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto, stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified with the said Clerk, on or before the 29th day of November, 1860, and to appear on the following Tuesday, the 4th day of December, at Eleven o'clock, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at his Court, Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the Schedule: And further take notice, that any demand reported by such Schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid. Dated this 29th day of October, 1860. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner. WILLIAM KEATING CLAY, the Petitioner, and Solicitor having the carriage of proceedings, 21, College-green, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY. In the matter of Joseph Berry, junior, and Letitia Berry, otherwise Cowan, his wife, Petitioners; James Adams, John Campbell, and David Cowan, Respondents. And the Court of Chancery Ireland Regulation Act, 1850, Section 15.

I HEREBY require all persons having charges or incumbrances affecting the lands and premises in the petition in this matter mentioned, being all that the half-townland of Lower Greenan, containing by estimation 38 acres of Land, or thereabouts, of Irish plantation measure; and, also, all that certain parts of the townland of Upper Greenan, all situate in the half-barony of Tirkeeran and county of Londonderry, being the real and freehold estate of John Cowan, deceased, and of the respondent, David Cowan, to file same at my chambers, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on or before the 17th day of December, 1860, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the general orders of the 19th May, 1857. Dated this 20th day of Nov., 1860. J. J. MURPHY. HUGH LANE, Solicitor for the petitioners, 4, Fitzgibbon-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

HOUSE to Let, in LOWER MOUNT-STREET, Furnished; contains two parlours, two drawingrooms, five bedrooms, one Dressingroom, servants' apartments, convenient basement storey, coach-house and stable.—Apply to A. JONES, SON, and Co., Auctioneers and House Agents, 135, St. Stephen's green West.

TO BE LET, with or without fine, the House, No. 77, TALBOT-STREET, containing two parlours, two spacious drawingrooms, four excellent bedchambers, with large return building, greenhouse, and water closets on the most improved principle; good basement storey, large garden, coachhouse and stable, &c.; the entire premises in the most perfect order, newly papered and painted.—Apply to Mr. ASKIN, 19, Talbot-street. N.B.—A caretaker in the house.

LEINSTER-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE.—TO BE LET, fully and handsomely Furnished, one of the best Houses in the above fashionable locality, consisting of handsome drawingroom, diningroom, housekeeper's room, 6 best bedrooms, servants' apartments, waterclosets, lock-up pantries, wine vault, and all in the most perfect order. The House commands a magnificent view of the College grounds; it is just suited for a respectable family, and will be found most desirable.—For terms apply at 9, Leinster-street, or to TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Besborough Buildings, Kingstown.

TOWN OF LONGFORD.—TO BE LET, that First-Class Business House and Concerns, lately in the possession of Mr. JAMES KENNA, deceased, with walled-in garden, extensive stabling and stores, enclosed in lock-up yard. The House is large, roomy, and comfortable, situated in the best business part of the Main-street. The shop, having been recently remodelled and improved, is fit for immediate business. Such an opportunity for a first-class business position has not occurred in Longford for years.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE LEMON, Longford.

BUSINESS PREMISES.—Wanted, South Side, in a leading street, premises suitable for carrying on a business that requires room. Parties having such to let will please address "E. P. H.," IRISH TIMES Office, stating terms.

Lodgings.

A CLERGYMAN, who resides in a heathful locality on the sea coast, would receive a lady, or two sisters, to board in his family. References given and required.—Address "Rev. X.Y.," Express Office, Galway.

A LADY and Gentleman, without family, residing in Bray, would be glad to receive one or two Young Ladies (Wards in Chancery) as Boarders, between the ages of five and ten. Reference exchanged.—Address "B. W.," Post-office, Bray, county Wicklow.

Auctions.

THOMAS DAY, JOB AND POST HORSE MASTER To Her Majesty the Queen. TERMS FOR TOWN WORK:

Pair of Horses, or Carriage and Horses	(per day)	10s 6d
Do do	(day and night)	15s 0d
Brougham and One Horse	(first two hours)	3s 6d
Do do	(each additional hour)	1s 6d
Do do	(to and from Theatre, Dinners, &c.)	3s 6d
Do do	(to and from Balls)	5s 0d

Wedding Chariots, Clarences, &c. No. 2, SOUTH FREDERICK-LANE, (Opposite the Kildare-street Club.)

Sale of Woollen and General Shop Goods, In re James Koppel's Trust Estate. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, In the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, On TUESDAY, 27th day of NOV., 1860, (By order of the trustees.) A RESIDUE OF SHOP STOCK, Consisting of several ends of black, blue, Venetian, beaver, Melton, Whitney and pilot cloths; tweeds and vestings; black and blay canvas and silecia; scarfs, handkerchiefs, cravats and braces; beaver and felt hats; hunting caps; felt, velvet, mohair, cloth, and Scotch caps; and sundry lots of remnants. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF PROFIT RENTS. MESSRS. BENTLEY AND SONS Will Sell at Noon, This Day, at their Estates Sale Room, 110, Grafton-street, the Profit Rents and Interests in Miscellaneous House Property, as already advertised. BENTLEY AND SON, Auctioneers, Valuators, and Agents, 110, GRAFTON-STREET. Nov. 24th, 1860.

10 ALDERNEY, JERSEY, AND GUERNSEY COWS AND HEIFERS, WINTER CALVERS. MR. EDWARD PARSONS FOWLER, of St. Clement's, Jersey (the only resident Importer, and sole Exporter from the Islands to the Royal dairies at Windsor and Osborne), begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Agriculturists, and others to his Winter Sale, which will take place at DYCER'S REPOSITORY, Stephen's-Green, Dublin, on WEDNESDAY, 12th December, 1860, being the day of the Royal Dublin Society's Cattle Show, at Three o'clock.

Horses and Carriages.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 24, STEPHEN'S GREEN. MR. BROWN, 232, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers. Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand

Broughams,	Phaetons,
Clarences,	Open and Close Cars,
Pilentums,	Dog Carts,
Britskas,	Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons,	&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE, at COLCLOUGH'S Old-Established Coach Factory, Nos. 23 and 24, DUKE-STREET, (Off Grafton-street), A full-sized Family Clarence. A light fashionable Clarence, with circular front. A Double Brougham, London built. A Single ditto. A Pilentum, forms a close carriage. A Double-bodied Cab Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton. Queen's-pattern and Park Phaetons. Tax Cart and Sporting Phaetons. Waggonets. A Vis-a-Vis. Covered and Outside Cars. Tax and Whitechapel Carts. A Gig. ☞ Carriages lent on hire, with option of purchase.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. ☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown. JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street. PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East. The Directors hereby give notice that all their FIRE Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their LIFE Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices. THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland. N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000. FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World. LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS. To Policies then in existence two entire years. Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET. LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor. MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq., M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street. SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square. DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. DUNDRUM—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Hill. With Agents in all the Principal Towns. N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. .. .. £300,000. Accumulated Funds in hand over .. .. .. £700,000. FIRE. NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD. LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS. TRUSTEES: John Shaw Leigh, Esq, and John Naylor, Esq. DIRECTORS. Chairman—Charles Turner, Esq. Deputy Chairmen { Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., and Edward Johnston, Esq.

T D Anderson, Esq	Richard Houghton, Esq
Michael Belcher, Esq	Maxwell Hyslop, Esq
George Booker, Esq	Roger Lyon Jones, Esq
Thomas Bouch, Esq	E T Kearsley, Esq
Michael Bousfield, Esq	James Lawrence, Esq
David Cannon, Esq	David Malcolmson, Esq
Thomas Dover, Esq	W J Marrow, Esq
S R Graves, Esq	Francis Maxwell, Esq
James Holme, Esq	William Smith, Esq
Thomas Dyson Hornby, Esq	John Torr, Esq.
George H Horsfall, Esq	

ACTUARY AND MANAGER: PERCY M. DOVE, Esq. IRELAND. DUBLIN AND NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH: No. 49, DAME-STREET. MEDICAL OFFICERS: Thomas E Beatty, Esq, M D, 18, Merrion-square North; J H Wharton, Esq, B A T C D, L K, Q C P, F R C S, 34, York-street. SOLICITOR. Edward John Smith, Esq, 31, Rutland-square. LOCAL MANAGER. J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq. With Agencies in the principal towns. N.B.—Influential Agents required in those places where the Company is not represented. Apply to J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., Local Manager, 49, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICES— { 645, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS. Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary. N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY. JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street. N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2. SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED. 1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858. 2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

IMPORTANT TO SOLICITORS, AND MEN OF BUSINESS. THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND (FOUNDED 1838) is now issuing Life Assurance Policies, free of restrictions and conditions—not liable to any charge for Extra Premiums—and virtually non-forfeitable and unquestionable. The Policy-holders can also withdraw a fixed proportion of their payments, either as a loan or for the surrender of the policies. Explanatory Pamphlets of this new system will be furnished on application. DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. JAMES FORBES, Secretary. AGENT: Dublin—Mr. MATHEW MORISON, 32 Bachelor's-walk.

Cards.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME. DAVID WAKEFIELD, Late of Ballinasloe, Proprietor. 12, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN. This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY, PRINTING AND STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENT. JOHN CHAMBERS AND SON. 36, DAME-STREET. The Friends and Connexion of this House who may require Books for the commencement of the new year are respectfully invited to give their orders as early as their convenience will permit, to guard against disappointment, and to allow some time for the work to become somewhat seasoned before use.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION: JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	9
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	5	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	6	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms. All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

Dress

COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 43 AND 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN. DAILY ARRIVALS OF NEW WINTER GOODS, IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS. Newest and most Elegant Designs in MANTLES and SHAWLS, PARISIAN MILLINERY, BONNETS, and HEAD-DRESSES, FRENCH RIBBONS, FEATHERS, and FLOWERS, GLACE and BROCHE SILKS, VELVETS, and FLOUNCINGS, DROGUETS. A most Choice Selection, in ROBES, DRESSES, and SKIRTS, FURS. An Extensive Assortment of all Descriptions. N.B.—The traffic in Grafton-street being frequently interrupted, it is respectfully suggested that the entrance in Wicklow-street, being in a quiet thoroughfare, is the most convenient for carriages. SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO.

DUBLIN JUVENILE WAREHOUSE, 6, NASSAU-STREET. MRS. FLYNN Begs to announce her return and the arrival of her New Goods, comprising every novelty of the Season suited for Children's Wear. Knickerbocker, Turcos, and Zouave Costume for Boys, in Cloth, Velvet, and Drouget; All the new shapes in Hats, in Felt, Velvet, and Straw. Trimmed Berceaunetts and Baskets. P.S.—Ladies visiting the above establishment will have an opportunity of selecting from the largest and choicest assortment of novelties ever shown in this city.

THE LATE FIRE IN HENRY-STREET. DAMAGED STOCK OF BABY LINEN GOODS. Mrs. FALLON begs leave to announce that, in order to replete her warerooms with an entire new stock, the present, consisting of Children's Dresses in endless variety, underclothing, &c., most of which have been damaged during the late fire, will be submitted for private sale on THIS DAY (SATURDAY,) and following days, at an immense sacrifice, in order to clear. N.B.—A large portion of the above are recent purchases, suited to the present season. 28, HENRY-STREET. 24th November, 1860.

INVERNESS CAPES. SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO. have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, specially adapted for the present Season. Also, YOUTHS' CAPES in every variety. COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

TAILORING. 1, WICKLOW-STREET, (1 Door from Grafton-street.) JOHN G. DELANY Begs leave to announce that his stock of TWEEDS, BEAVER FRIEZES, &c., suited for the winter season, are now on view at the above Establishment. Gentlemen's own Materials made up. STRICT PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED.

WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S New Warerooms are well supplied with Inverness Capes, from a Guinea upwards.
WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S Entire Suits for Winter wear, at 45s, 55s, and 65s are excellent value.
WEBB, FISHER and CO.'S System of Trousers-cutting gives entire satisfaction, and has largely increased their trade. Prices from 12s 6d to prime West of England, 23s and 27s.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 35, and 36, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

T. CORBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated. T. CORBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

P. CRANNY, Bootmaker to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, respectfully apprises the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that he has just returned from the Continental Markets with all the latest Parisian Fashions and a large supply of French Leather, which he has purchased on advantageous terms, and of which he will give his Customers the benefit. P. CRANNY, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, 73 and 74, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin.

In the matter of CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker, 17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY. The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

Musi.

PIANOFORTES. JOHN F. BRAY Begs respectfully to invite an inspection of his new Stock of PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, ORGAN CONCERTINAS, ORGANINES, GERMAN CONCERTINAS, ORGAN ACCORDEONS, With Stand. Also the Patent FOLDING HARMONIUMS, just received from London, which he now offers to the Public at exceedingly low prices. All the newest Music of the day, including Robin Hood, Boosey's Cabinet, &c. ☞ Pianofortes from Three Guineas. Do. on Hire, at 18s per Quarter. *.* First-class Workmen and Tuners constantly on the premises, for renovating old Pianofortes. Old Instruments taken in exchange, and highest price allowed. Spring Vans in constant attendance. 26, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS. These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums. Price lists, with full particulars, free by post on application. Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence. PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE, 13, WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—AN IMMENSE VARIETY, BY THE BEST MAKERS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, On most moderate terms, AT PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

Miscellaneous.

GAS LIGHTING. The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL. WILLIAM DANIEL, Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection. Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms, 55, MARY STREET, DUBLIN. Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND CHILDREN'S COTS, in great variety, with or without Bedding to suit. JOSEPH SAUNDERS, House Furnishing Ironmonger, 33, DAME-STREET.

141, Lower Baggot-street. WILLIAM MARCHANT begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has this day received a large supply of goods to suit the present season, at prices never offered to the Public before.

Japanned Coal Vases, from 5s 6d to 15s each.
Japanned Tea Trays, in 3 sets of 3, from 7s 6d to 25s per set.
Japanned Waiters to match, from 6d to 2s 6d.
Argentine Tea Spoons, 4s and 6s per doz.
Argentine Table Forks, 12s and 15s per doz.
Argentine Dessert Forks, 9s and 11s per doz.
Argentine Spoons, same prices.
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, from 12s to 20s per dozen.
Iron Bedsteads, from 8s 6d to 40s.
Shoe Brushes, from 1s 6d to 5s per set.
Blacklead do., from 1s 9d to 3s 9d per do.
Sweeping do., 1s to 3s each.
Hearth do., 6d to 1s 6d each.
Scrubbing do., 9d to 1s 9d each.
Cocoa Fibre Mats and Matting in great variety.
Block Tin Dish Covers, in sets of 6, from 16s the set.
Patent Metal Pots and Saucepans, from 6d to 7s 6d each.

W. M. begs to say, that in submitting the above list, there is no house in Dublin can give the same class of goods at the prices quoted. By paying a visit to inspect the Stock, the Public will be amply repaid. Crosse's Patent Mangles, from 60s to 70s each. Please observe 141, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, opposite the Market.

FIRE CAUTION. MILNER'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS. HODGES and SONS particularly desire to call attention to these safeguards against fire, which effectually preserve all books, deeds, and whatever valuables they may contain, having been proved to be perfectly fire-proof under the most severe tests, and are furnished with gunpowder proof locks, thereby rendering it impossible for them to be opened except by the key. They can be had in all sizes, at HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR SALE OR HIRE. Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED; Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potato Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements and Machines. Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power. ☞ The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds; the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses, and are capable of Threshing from 50 to 80 Barrels per day. For terms and further information apply to JAMES NOBLE, DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN. Agent for the Sale of Vitriolised Bone Manure, Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrogenised Blood Manure, Grass Manure, Potato Manure, Concentrated Urate, Dissolved Bones (not dried) in Casks, Vitriolised Peruvian Guano and Bones, in Bags; Peruvian Guano, and all other Special Manures. N.B.—Early orders are respectfully solicited for Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines Horse Rakes, and Patent Cultivator.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY, Manufactory, Prince's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS, 15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE. White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

TO BE SOLD, a Shop Sash, Frame, and Shutters, complete, glazed with plate glass; size, 11 feet 3 by 7 feet 10.—Apply at 41, Upper Dominick-street.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS. The Patent Faucet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions. Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c. WALTER BURKE, 91 and 92, Middle Abbey-street.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

SHANNON SAUCE. A New, Economical, and DELICIOUS SAUCE, For all kinds of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Cold Meat, Hashes, Soups, Gravies, &c. Prepared only by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., DUBLIN; And to be had of all respectable Dealers in Sauces in the Kingdom. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

NEW FRUIT. HUGH MOORE is now landing, ex Mystery and Othello, from Malaga and Denia, 1,850 assorted packages Bunch Muscatel and Layer Raisins, 20 whole and half Boxes Jordan Almonds, 1,000 half and quarter Boxes Valencia Raisins, 10 Boxes Valencia Almonds, 20 Bales Licorice Root, and 150 Cases Cocoa Shell, Which, with his recent importations of Eleme Figs, Patras Currants, and French Plums, in glass and richly-ornamented cartoons, he offers on reasonable terms. 57, CAPEL-STREET. Nov. 20, 1860.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS., 14, Westmoreland-street.
BRERINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 33, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale—W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

5000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL, ex Jane Williams, from Rouen. J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE beg to announce that their large and direct importation from the Continental Markets enable them to sell their superior French Colza Oil at 4s. 2d. per gallon. Persons taking Five Gallons and upwards, 4s. per gallon. Country orders punctually attended to. J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, EDEN-QUAY.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c. We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in Chandeliers, Lobby Lights, Lanterns, Brackets, &c., &c. We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection. GREGG AND SON, LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS, 15, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE OLD-ESTABLISHED CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE HOUSE, 19 AND 20 ESSEX-STREET. C. M. WARREN begs to notify to her numerous friends and the Public that she is obliged to resume business at her old Concerns, 19 and 20, Essex-street, and is determined to maintain the character this Establishment has hitherto upheld, of selling the best article at the lowest possible price; and hopes, by strict attention to all orders, to earn a continuance of the patronage she and her late husband have enjoyed for the last 40 years. C. M. W. has now on hand the largest stock of Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services in the city; also a magnificent assortment of Chandeliers, Gasaliers, Chinese Lanterns, Moderateur and other Lamps, which she will dispose of much under the usual price. An immense assortment of every kind of Glass suited to hotels, taverns, &c., &c., at wholesale prices. No connexion with any other house. Dublin, Nov. 20, 1860.

CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP ESTABLISHMENT, 11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY, AND 12, NASSAU-STREET. Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS Respectfully informs the Public that she has determined to dispose of the magnificent Stock purchased by her late husband, on the best terms, from the first manufacturers in England, France, and Germany, at a very great reduction in prices. Mrs. THOMAS will carry on the business as usual, and every description of Goods of the newest patterns and designs will be found in each department. Sole Agent and Manufacturer to Mr. J. F. BOAKE, Inventor of the celebrated Ærometric and Railway Signal Lamps. Just received, a large and varied assortment of the best Moderateur Lamps at low prices. Best Colza Oil, Refined on the Premises. 11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY, AND 12, NASSAU-STREET.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—JOHN TELFORD begs to inform his Friends, Customers, and the Public that he has ceased all connection with the Houses 19 and 20, Essex-street, known as Warren's, in the China and Glass Trade, having removed his business to the New and Extensive Premises, 50, HENRY-STREET (opposite Messrs. Cannock, White, and Co.'s), where all orders will have his best attention. The late addition of Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services to my large stock; also a new and elegant assortment of Chinese Lanterns, Gasaliers, Lamps, &c., in Glass, Ormolu, and Bronze, are well worth inspection, and will be sold at unusually low prices for cash. The Crystal Palace, 50, HENRY-STREET.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS, FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c. Vase Moderateur Lamps, Pillar do. do., Stand do. do., in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers. Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned. Finest French Colza Oil. GEORGE DIXON, Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer, Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, (Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, AND BRILLIANT LIGHT. PATENT BELMONTINE AND PARAFFIN LAMPS. The Best and Cheapest yet produced. M'MASTER AND CO. are now supplied with an extensive and varied Stock of the above, comprising Table Lamps of the newest designs, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use. Special attention is directed to "The Registered Bude Lamp," which, for illuminating power as a Lamp is unequalled. Hall and Passage Lamps in various patterns. THE WORKING MAN'S LAMP, COMPLETE for 1s 3d!! M'MASTER AND CO., Druggists, 121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

BRILLIANT AND ECONOMICAL LIGHT. The Albion Photogen Lamp are the best and cheapest yet produced. These Lamps, with Patent Spring Burners and Flange Chimneys, are a patent improvement on every other burner in use. Can be regulated like gas, and give the cheapest non-explosive Portable Light known. WILLIAM ELLWOOD is now supplied with a varied Stock of the above, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use. Also a cheap Lamp for working men. WILLIAM ELLWOOD, Druggist, 146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, DUBLIN. Opposite Marlborough-street.

CAITHNESS FLAGGING. TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c., &c. A cargo of the above has been landed at the Stores of Mr THOMAS H. CARROLL, 70, ROGERSON'S-QUAY, where samples can be inspected and prices ascertained. No such Flagging has been for many years offered in the Dublin market. It is natural-faced and sawn-edged (by the aid of machinery patented for the purpose), and consists of Class I.—2½ to 3 inch thick. Class II.—1¾ to 2¼ inch thick. Polished Stone—2½ to 3 inch thick. Half-rubbed same Stone. Tooled Stone—1½ to 2½ inch thick. The Stone is supplied in courses of various lengths and widths. The Polished and Half-rubbed will be found particularly suited for Hearth Stones, Slabs, &c.; and the other Stones for Railway Platforms, Footways, Kitchen and Scullery Flooring, &c. It is perfectly uninfluenced by atmospheric changes, and is, therefore, far superior to that generally used in basement storeys. An inspection is solicited.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS. H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland. 11 & 13, Corkhill, Dublin.

Wants.

WRITING—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A Young Man, having a few hours in the evenings disengaged would undertake some writing, such as preparing addresses, testimonials, &c.—Please address "Writing," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.

A RESPECTABLE Protestant Lady, who has had many years' experience at business, is desirous of procuring a Situation in the Drapery or Fancy trade.—Address "M. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

AS CARETAKER, a respectable, trustworthy Protestant Widow, of active habits, wants a Situation; would take charge of offices, or of a house, or some such employment; would make herself generally useful in any capacity she may be in; can be highly recommended by most respectable gentlemen, whom she has been under in her last situation.—Please address to "B. M.," 93, Lower Gardiner-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

NURSE (Dry), a steady, active Young Woman, who can take charge of a baby from its birth, has wet and dry-nursed in respectable families; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present; no objection to town or country; advertiser is a Protestant.—Please address for "B. G.," 38, Grafton-street, or 11, Lower Sackville-street.

NURSE (Dry), an experienced Person, a widow, who can take a baby from its birth; understands bottle and spoon feeding; has most respectable references in town and country.—Address "E. C.," care of Rev. C. C. BARKER, Cloghran, county Dublin.

A LADY wishes to procure a Situation for a respectable Young Woman as HOUSEMAID, or to assist Ladies, as she understands needlework in a general manner, and making up linen; has no objection to town or country, or to travel; can be well recommended by her late mistress.—Address "M. R.," 79, Great Britain-street, or 7, Lower Baggot-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a Protestant, not less than 25 years of age.—Apply at 26, Leinster-road.

COOK, just disengaged, a steady, Middle-aged Woman who understands her business in all its branches—soups, pastry, and making bread with her own barm; also, the management of a dairy; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country.—Address "E. A.," 6, Upper Sackville-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, just disengaged, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in all its branches, has no incumbrance; can be highly recommended by families whom she has served, and is in town at present.—Any commands for "J. B.," 34, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, will be punctually attended to.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who can be highly recommended by her last mistress; her character can bear the strictest investigation; no objection to town or country; would take a little washing if required.—Address "M. M.," 16, North Earl-street, or 67, Grafton-street.

PLAIN COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, Middle-aged Woman, who understands her business perfectly; has long and satisfactory discharges; a comfortable home more an object than wages.—Address "M. C. K.," 69, Lower Sackville-street, or 55, Grafton-street.

PLAIN COOK AND DAIRYMAID, just from the country, a respectable Young Woman, who can be well recommended, wishes for a situation in the above capacities.—Address "M. E.," 100, Lower Leeson-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

GENERAL OUTDOOR SERVANT, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a sober, steady Man, who understands his business perfectly well; the care of a horse, carriage, and harness; is a careful and steady driver; has long and satisfactory discharges, and is a good attendant at table if required; will be highly recommended from his last situation; would accept of a weekly situation; has no objection to the country.—Address "M. M. D.," 45, Dawson-street, or 25, Upper Sackville-street.

GARDENER AND FORESTER, and would take charge of a Farm; has lived eight years in last place.—Address "T. H. D.," Dunmore Farm, Durrow, Queen's County.

Wanted.

APPRENTICE WANTED to the Millinery and Dress-making.—Apply to Mrs. C. MATHERS, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the House, Land, and General Agency business; must be a quick and good penman; a fee required.—Address "A. Z.," IRISH TIMES Office.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—WANTED, TWO GOOD TURN-OVER APPRENTICES, to whom permanent employment will be given, and principally day work; terms is 8d per hundred of Brevier.—Apply to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES.

GOVERNESSES, BUTLERS and PORTERS for a Hotel.—The above wanting for families, at the Registration Office, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street.

C. BAILEY, ROPE MANUFACTURER, 33, BACHELOR'S-WALK. Has constantly on hands RICK COVERS, WINNOWING SHEETS, TARPAULINS, RABBIT NETS, &c., all of best quality, and lowest prices. Sheep Nets, 10s. to 14s. per 50 yards. Country orders punctually attended to.

IMPORTED SEED WHEAT, &c. FERGUS FARRELL and SON Have received their first importation of SEED WHEAT, Comprising the hardiest and most productive varieties suited for this Country. They have also received further supplies of KENT AND ESSEX WINTER VETCHES AND NORFOLK RYE. 120, CAPEL-STREET. 21st November, 1860.

FERGUS FARRELL and SON beg to intimate that their Descriptive Priced Catalogue of New and Select ROSES, DAHLIAS, HOLLYHOCKS, &c., Is just Published, and may be had on application. In it will be found every information respecting the Culture, Time of Blooming, &c., of the Roses, and contains only the best varieties now in cultivation. 120, CAPEL-STREET. 21st November, 1860.

COALS of the BEST QUALITY, forwarded in Bags, to all parts of the Country by Rail or Canal. BEVERLY SMYTH, COAL MERCHANT, SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN. Offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, first-class Orrell Coal, Gilcrux, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Scotch, Cardiff (for Smiths' use), Cannel, and House Slack. No charge made for the use of Bags, if returned without delay, and prepaid. Large Safety Furniture Vans, Floats, Spring Carts, and Piano Vans on Hire. Tan supplied on a moment's notice.

Medical.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. OLDHAM and CO., DRUGGISTS, 16, CAPEL-STREET Have removed to the Establishment of the late Mr. WM. MURRAY, 19, NORTH EARL-STREET.

DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Physician and Proprietor, W. ALFRED JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, who may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from 2 till 5 p.m.

MEDICAL APPLIANCES ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON. Prepared only at THE MEDICAL HALL, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. Cajeput Opodeldoc, for Rheumatism, Chilblains, and Gouty Pains. The Rubefacient Oil, an external application for Sore Throats, Enlarged Tonsils, Mumps, &c. Medicated Vinegar, used as a Gargle for Hoarseness, Sore Throats, &c. Etherea Odontalgica, for the instant relief of Toothache. Chloroform and Copal for Toothache. The Winter Remedy for Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Cracked Lips, &c., &c. Where also may be had Jeffrey's Respirators for Tempering the Atmosphere.

THE best application for Cracked Lips, Chapped Hands, Roughness of the Skin, &c., &c., is found to be BUTLER'S WINTER REMEDY, which may be obtained at the MEDICAL HALL, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MEDICAL BATH ESTABLISHMENT TEMPLE-STREET. IMPROVED TURKISH BATH, RUSSIAN VAPOUR CHAMBER. Every variety of Simple and Medicated Water and Vapour Bath Douches and Shower Baths. Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLIS, Manager.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free. Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 [illegible]. A Single Artificial Tooth, from [illegible]. A Set, with Gold Springs, from [illegible]. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest. Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly, recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids. OPINION OF R. A. GRANVILLE Esq. M D, F.R.S. Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c. Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists. SOLE CONSIGNEES: ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND [illegible], 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and DR. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street.

IMPORTANT!

TO THE GENTRY AND PUBLIC.

SPORTING ATTIRE.

SHOOTING COATS in new designs, made in Scotch Tweeds and Mixture Doeskins, &c., 20s, 26s, 31s, and 40s.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.

Every description in Overcoats and Dress Suits ready made, with a choice selection in Piece Goods to select from, if preferable to have them made to order.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS made to order, from Superfine Cloths, beautifully cut, and elaborately got up, 80s, 90s, and 100s.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

All kinds of Liveries, for Full Dress or Undress wear, can be procured in my Ready-made Department, or made to order, at most reasonable prices.

THE BESPOKE DEPARTMENT is kept constantly supplied with all the latest novelties in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings for selection, previous to making up; and in the event of a Garment not fitting or pleasing, when finished, a second would be made at the request of a Customer.

B. HYAM,
TAILOR, HABIT MAKER, CLOTHIER, HATTER, AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

SILK MERCERY, MILLINERY, AND DRESS ROOMS,
No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

Mrs. SIDFORD acknowledges the honoured patronage and support she has experienced this season, and respectfully announces that her Rooms are replete with the newest patterns in
SATTARA CLOTH MANTLES,
PARISIAN MILLINERY,
DRESSES,
&c., &c.

Mrs. SIDFORD confidently recommends her Black Glace Silks, and solicits an inspection.
No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

Dublin, 9, Leinster-street (Merrion-square).

MRS. C. MATHERS, COURT MILLINER AND Dressmaker, has received her New Goods for the season in Morning and Evening Dresses, Ball and Court Dresses, Bonnets, French Caps, Coiffures, Guirlandes, Parures, Cordons, Hair Nets and Ornaments, Cache Peignes, Bridesmaids' Bonnets, The Trousseaux, Military and Steel Petticoats, French Corsets at 12s 6d per pair.

MRS. MATHERS makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Cloaks, &c., with care and promptitude.

Making Cloak	3	6
Making quilted do.	5	0
Making Dress	4	0
Making Flounced, do	5	0
Making Court Dress	6	6

No extra charge.
Family Mourning made up with Promptitude.

BARKLIE'S FAMILY AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
99, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Public are respectfully informed that the above Establishment will be found well supplied with the following articles, at moderate prices:—
Black Paramattas, Henrietta Cloths, Patent Ward Cloths, Baratheas, French Twills, Coburgs, Chinese Cloths, French Droguet, and Rep Cloths, Sicilian Cloths, &c.
Particular notice is directed to a Case of Black French Glace Silks. Also the Newest Fashions in Millinery and Mantles just received.

MRS. ALLEN will show This Day a fresh assortment of REAL SEAL MANTLES, PARIS VELVET and CLOTH MANTLES, a variety of Evening Jackets, &c. Also a magnificent BRIDAL SUIT of BRUSSELS LACE.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, opposite the Provost's.

LADIES' TROUSSEAUX.—Every Article of Ladies' Underclothing kept ready for immediate use at Mrs. ALLENS, 108, GRAFTON-STREET, oposite the Provost's. Ladies' HOME, MARRIAGE, and FOREIGN OUTFITS, furnished complete.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, Dublin.

LADIES' REAL SEALSKIN FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS,
In all the Newest Parisian Shapes, in great variety;
And, observe, at Manufacturers' Prices,
BARNARDO'S
Fur, Millinery, and Straw Bonnet Warehouse,
36, MARY-STREET.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
Charged Wholesale Prices.
500 Pair of BLANKETS, 4s 3d to 8s per Pair.
Rugs, Counterpanes, Flannels, Checks, Corduroy, Calicoes, &c., &c.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
2, 3, 4, AND 5,
WELLINGTON QUAY.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, AND WINCEYS
HIBERNIAN HOUSE.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, and CO.
respectfully direct attention to their Stock of Flannels, Blankets, and Winceys, purchased and finished early in June, when Wool was at the lowest.
P.S.—All Goods for charitable purposes at Trade price.
A lot of Ginghams and Cotton Sheets selling at greatly reduced prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES IN IRELAND.
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
Respectfully beg the attention of their friends and the Public to the following
LIST OF TEAS, WHICH THEY RECOMMEND,
All of which have been personally and carefully selected from the choicest parcels of the last and new Season's import, and will be found, on trial, superior to any Teas at the same price to be had elsewhere.
THE FINE STRONG BRISK BLACK TEA, AT 3s 4d,
A capital Tea for general use.
The Very Superior Black at 3s 8d,
Of great strength and flavour, usually sold at 4s.
THE MATCHLESS BLACK TEA AT 4s per lb.
(The finest Tea imported, usually sold at 4s 4d.)
COFFEES GUARANTEED PURE AND ROASTED DAILY.
Rich Fine Flavoured Coffee, ... 1s 6d per lb.
Particularly Choice Coffee, ... 1s 10d "
OLDHAM, BROTHERS,
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT,
(Nearly opposite the General Post Office,)
13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
DUBLIN.

NEW GASALIERS, ORMOLU, BRONZE, AND CRYSTAL.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO. invite inspection of their large assortment of the above, comprising the most beautiful designs in Gasaliers for Drawingrooms, Saloons, Galleries, Staircases, Entrance Halls, &c.
J. E. and CO. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas-making Apparatus for Private Houses, by means of which Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Mansions, Out-offices, and Farm Steadings can be brilliantly lighted with Gas, at an expense much less than from oil or candles.
Gas-Fitting and House-Furnishing Ironmongery Warerooms,
34, 35, AND 36 CAPEL-STREET.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
(Under the Sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.)
At the last Drawing, which took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, June 30, 1860, there were 750 Prizes distributed, including upwards of One Hundred Paintings from £150 downwards.
The NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and will embrace:—
200 Picture Prizes .. .. (See list.)
250 Statuettes, &c. &c. .. .. (See list.)
250 Engravings in Gilt Frames .. .. (See list.)
And 300 Sets of Photographs .. .. (See list.)
MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.
This Art Union is not connected with any Exhibition of Paintings either in Manchester or elsewhere. To prevent disappointment, purchasers should, therefore, take particular care that their tickets are for the Art Union of Great Britain.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music, and Booksellers; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope stamped and directed, together with Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number of Tickets required.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
39, Princess-street, Manchester.
THE ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—"It is but justice to say, that in so far as concerns the promise of the Manchester Shilling Art Union, to distribute Pictures and Art objects to subscribers, that promise has been kept."—*Art Journal.*
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street; and E. Smith, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

AT an influential Meeting held at Reynolds' Hotel, Upper Sackville-street, on Friday, 23rd November, 1860—
WILLIAM DIGGES LATOUCHE, Esq., in the Chair,
The following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—
Moved by William Acheson, T.C., and seconded by James Malley, Esq.—
"That Dr. Daniell, and S. D. Dougal, Esq., C.E., be appointed as Secretaries to this meeting."
Dr. Daniell and Mr. Dougal having explained the objects of the Meeting,
It was moved by Mr. Fraser, and seconded by William Shaw, Esq.—
"That the late melancholy loss of life by fire demands the cooperation of the Irish public to form a society to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of such a scene as was witnessed at the late lamentable fire at the Kildare-street Club on Sunday week."
Moved by Charles Eason, Esq., and seconded by J. H. Curry, Esq. (Royal Insurance)—
"That the funds for the organisation and conducting of this society be raised by voluntary subscriptions and donations, to be collected in the usual manner."
Moved by William Acheson, T.C., and seconded by Frederick Lewis:—
"That the Rules of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire in London (with their permission), be adopted as far as practicable for the purposes of this society, and that Captain Knox be empowered to call upon the Secretary in London, also to procure four Fire-escapes, on the latest and most improved principles."
Moved by Captain Knox (IRISH TIMES), and seconded by James Malley, Esq.:—
"That a deputation of the committee be requested to wait upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to ask his co-operation, and request that he become Patron of this Society, and, in the event of his consent being obtained, that this society be called "The Royal Irish Society for the Protection of Life from Fire."
Moved by Thomas Brunker, and seconded by Mr. Allen:—
"That a letter be forwarded to his Grace the Duke of Leinster by the Secretaries, to ask his co-operation, and to request that he become President of this Society."
Moved by Mr. Sexton, and seconded by William Acheson, T.C.:—
"That the Committee ask some of the various Noblemen of Ireland to become Vice-Presidents of the Society."
Moved by James Malley, Esq., and seconded by R. D. Urlin, Esq.:—
"That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee of Management, with power to add to their number.

Alderman Atkinson, Lord Mayor Elect.	Rev. G. B. Wheeler.
	B. C. Lloyd, Q. C., LL.D.
William Digges LaTouche, Esq.	Alderman Mackey.
William Acheson, T.C.	Robert Sexton.
W. S. O'Driscoll, Esq.	R. D. Urlin, Esq.
W. R. Wilde, F.R.C.S.I.	Doctor Hans Irvine.
Captain Knox,	Very Rev. Dr. Spratt.
James Malley.	Alexander Boyle, Esq.
Joseph Manning.	Thomas M. Gresham, Esq.

Moved by James Malley, Esq., and seconded by William Fry, Esq.:—
"That Messrs. LaTouche and Co. be appointed Treasurers."
Moved by Morrice Collis, Esq., F.R.C.S.I., and seconded by Frederick Rambaut, Esq.:—
"That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to the Press of Dublin, for their advocacy of this movement."
Moved by Mr. Fraser, and seconded by James Malley, Esq.—
"That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to Dr. Daniell, and S. D. Dougal, Esq., for their exertions in originating this movement."
William Digges LaTouche, Esq., having vacated the chair, and James Malley, Esq., having been called thereto, it was moved by William Acheson, T.C., and seconded by William Fry, Esq—
"That the thanks of this meeting be given to William Digges LaTouche, Esq., for his dignified conduct in the chair."
The thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to Mr. Reynolds, for his kindness in giving the use of the room.
A Subscription List has been opened at Messrs. LaTouche and Co.'s, Castle-street.
Any further information can be obtained of the Secretaries.
RICHARD DANIELL, M.B., 30, Lower Baggot-street; or
S. D. DOUGAL, Esq., C.E., 27, Lower Pembroke-street.

MONKSTOWN—HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE.
2, BRIGHTON-VALE.
Select Sale of elegant Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany Furniture, Plated Ware, Crystal Gasalier, Chimneypiece Clock, &c.

MR TALBOT COALL, having been favoured with instructions, will SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of November, 1860, on the Premises, No. 2, Brighton-vale, Monkstown,
The entire of the Elegant and Fashionable Household Furniture, only a short time in use, and comprising principally, a suite of walnut furniture, consisting of elegantly carved balloon-back chairs, devotional, Swiss, and lounging do.; scroll back couch, trio and fancy tables, what not; rosewood loo table, an elegant crystal gasalier, chimneypiece clock, and valuable ornaments, pedestal sideboard; 8 Domingo mahogany chairs, imitation Morocco seats; dinner table, supper tray and stand, plate warmer, German lace curtains and deep fringe drapery, superior Kidderminster, Victoria, and felt carpets; rugs, polished steel fenders, and fire irons; handsome Albert and French bedsteads, iron stretcher do., superior feather beds, bolsters, pillows; hair and wool mattresses, prime Whitney blankets, quilts; chests mahogany drawers, house presses and wardrobes, towel rails, cane-seat chairs, large and small toilet glasses, toilet tables, basin stands, toilet ware, japanned foot baths, water cans and slop pails, metal fenders and fire irons, handsome mahogany hall table, hat rack and umbrella stand, mahogany hall chairs, oil cloth and mats, the appropriate furniture for servants' bedrooms, kitchen tables, oak chairs, fenders and fire irons, kitchen dresser; best pattern dinner service, morning and evening china, glass, and delft, oak tubs, a full set patent dish covers, knife and tea trays, kitchen clock, culinary utensils of a very superior description and variety.
Sale at 12 o'clock precisely,
TALBOT COALL,
Auctioneer and Valuator, Undertaker, House and Land Agent, and Coal Merchant,
4, BESBORO' BUILDINGS, KINGSTOWN.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

THE REGISTERED "MARK" LOCKET AND BREASTPIN.—The attention of the Brethren is invited to the above, admitted to be the prettiest Masonic Ornament ever introduced. Registered by THOMAS NORTH, Watchmaker, Goldsmith, and Masonic Jeweller, 49, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £7 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £1 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF
Every Description, Mounted and Furnished
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.
For the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Mejidees, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 95th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 22nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.
Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Mess-rooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes. Home and India Plate and Jewellery Repaired, Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s, 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS.
Twenty Years' experience has fully established at that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY
possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers,
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY,
25, DAME-STREET.

EDWARD MELMER,
89, GRAFTON-STREET,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND SILVERSMITH.
E. M. begs respectfully to intimate to his numerous Customers and intending Purchasers that he has received several Cases of FIRST-CLASS LONDON and SWISS MADE WATCHES, PARIS AND LONDON MADE CLOCKS.
Also some new and beautiful designs in JEWELLERY, CHAINS, &c.,
Amongst which will be found many novelties suited to Wedding Presents, &c.
Diamonds and Articles of Vertu Purchased or Exchanged.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHITE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdere's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
DEPOT, 19, NASSAU-STREET.
YOUNG & CO. supply the London Morning Newspapers every Evening about half-past Six o'clock:—"Times," "Standard," "Telegraph," "Star," &c.
"LONDON TIMES," LENT OUT TO READ,
And sold at Half-price Second Day (Afternoon).
LONDON WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS EVERY SATURDAY:—"Illustrated News," "Weekly Times," "Era," "Bell's Life," "News of the World," "Saturday Review," &c.
WEEKLY PERIODICALS
Every Tuesday and Thursday.
Open every Evening till Nine o'clock.

JUDGE CRAMPTON'S ESSAY—NEW EDITION.
This Day is Published, 8vo, Sewed Price 1s; Second Edition, revised.
THE CONTRAST; or, PAUL BEFORE AND AFTER CONVERSION.
By the Right Hon. P. C. CRAMPTON.
Dublin; HODGES, SMITH AND CO., Grafton-street,
Booksellers to the University.

Just published, price 5s, crown 8vo, cloth, Fourth and very enlarged Edition of
THE MANCETTER MARTYRS.
The Sufferings and Martyrdom of
Mr. ROBERT GLOVER and Mrs. JOICE LEWIS, of Mancetter, with particulars of their friends,
Augustine Bernher and John Careless.
By the Rev. B. RICHINGS, M.A.,
Vicar of Mancetter, Warwickshire.
This is a history suitable "for the times," and of general as well as local interest. The book is adapted for the parochial library. It contains Engravings of the Tablets in Mancetter Church, Croxall Hall, the birth place of Mrs. Lewis, the Manor house in which Mr. Glover was born, and the Martyrdom of Mrs. Lewis and Mr. Glover.
London: SEELEY. DUBLIN, JOHN ROBERTSON, 3, GRAFTON-STREET.

Sermons.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1860.
IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11.30 a.m., Rev. C. F. M'CARTHY, A.M., Ex-Scholar, S.I.C.M.
Subject—"The Saviour's Prayer, Faith through the Word, His People one."—St. John, xvii. 20-1.
II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. C. F. M'CARTHY, A.M.
Subject—"Roman Catholic Confirmation, or Protestant?—that no Sacrament—this a Christian rite.
How can Roman Catholic confirmation be a sacrament of the Gospel, when it cannot be shown that it was "instituted by Christ." some saying it was done at one time, and some at another."
Why do Roman Catholic authorities differ also as to "the matter" or chrism, the Catechisms of Trent relying upon the statement of Pope Fabian (p. 197), and Peter Dens stating that his letters are only forgeries, "as are also other decretal letters before Pope Siricius"?—Dens, v. p. 23.
Why does Dr. Cullen's Bible refer to Acts, viii. 15. 17, and xix. 6, for proof of Roman Catholic confirmation, when those passages refer to the bestowal of miraculous gifts, a power which Dr. Cullen does not pretend to exercise?
Why does Dr. Cullen again refer to 2 Cor. i. 21, 22, where there is mention only of God Himself giving His Spirit in their hearts, without the interference of bishop, or any other order of men?
Why does Dr. Cullen refer to Heb. vi 2 (Dr. Duffy, by misprint, gives it iv. 2), when there is no infallible interpretation of the passage, which is differently applied by many, and may refer to what was in the old law and not in the new?
Why are there so many different opinions as to how far it is necessary to salvation?—Dens. v. p. 244.
Why do Roman Catholics differ as to the use of the blow on the cheek, some saying it is to make each remember that he was confirmed; others, that he should be a brave champion for the name of Christ; others again, that it is merely a sign of peace given by the bishop; while it is allowed that the rite itself is not very ancient, nor mentioned by the ancients, and that many bishops now do not use it.—Bailly de Confirm., cap. viii.
Will Dr. Cullen, or any of his canons or priests, show how Bellarmine could get the use of chrism out of 1 John ii. 27, where unction refers clearly to the power of the Holy Ghost?
In the Protestant rite of Confirmation, what does each candidate ratify or confirm, and what the bishop?
As Roman Catholic Confirmation is only the ratifying of error and superstition—such as even sacraments, while there are but two—salvation by sacraments and works, instead of through faith, &c.—should not every converted Roman Catholic come forward and confess Christ, and publicly renounce the whole system of Rome and her ruinous religion?
Remember, salvation is by Christ only—through faith only.
Roman Catholics, come and hear. Bring your Bibles. Fear not Dr. Cullen.

THE Gentleman who took the ERMINE MUFF, on Friday Evening, the 9th inst., out of St. Peter's Church, is requested to leave it at Hawk Lodge, 30, Lower Clanbrassil-street.

"When our monumental city you honour with a visit,
'Tis true you'll either find this house or—you'll miss it."
COME up and get your BRIAR ROOT PIPES of
EDWARD KEEVIL,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A Sample, post free, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Leather Case, Thirty Stamps. Warranted.

TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE
Why pay more for any article than its value, or buy in a bad market? There are many daily wasting money in giving 15s to 30s, and more for a Bridle, while I am selling the same class of article, perfectly as good in every respect, from 7s to 10s, the latter a double-rein Bridle, plated or covered Buckles, with fine steel polished Bits, fit for any man's use; but I commence my price so low as 4s, for which I furnish a very fair Snaffle Bridle and Bit.
I am also well assorted and equally cheap in all other Saddlery Goods and House Furniture, Stable Brushes, Sponges, Chamois, &c., being determined to give really good value to all who favour me with their custom, and break down the monopoly of high prices.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE,
22 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN.

SINGER'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
A large number of these very superior machines always in Stock, for every branch of trade, particularly for Tailoring and Bootclosing. They are easy to keep in order, and the STITCHING CANNOT BE RIPPED. To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEO. F. BENNETT, Agent for Ireland.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

In the absence of any more bullion movements to-day the London Stock market continued to manifest a strong appearance. The opening prices were identical with the "closing" of yesterday. At one time an improvement was reported, but the market subsequently fell back to the morning quotations. In our local market, Consols fully realised the higher price of Wednesday; New 3 per Cents. were a fraction lower than yesterday; business in both securities was limited, but a steady tone was apparent throughout.

In Banks no dealings whatever are recorded. There were again buyers of Hibernians. Nationals were offered for sale.

In Steam—Atlantics failed to maintain the improvement which was established yesterday, transactions being entered into at a relapse of one-half for immediate delivery; for the account, the drop was only to the extent of one-quarter, but in both cases much heaviness was appparent towards the close, although the expectations with respect to the French contract are fully as buoyant now as they were yesterday. For the New Shares of the City of Dublin Company, a further advance of one-eighth was at first procured, but the improvement was entirely lost at the close. No new feature is observable in the other Steam Securities.

In Mines—Connorrees were first exchanged at a fall of 1s 6d, and finally left off rather weakly at a further slight reduction. An advance of one-quarter was obtained for General Mines; dealings for deferred transfer being recorded at a slightly lower price, at which there remained buyers. As might have been expected from the active inquiry which existed for Wicklow Coppers recently, an improvement to the extent of £2 per share was readily procured, the market ending firmly at the quotation.

The only operation effected in Miscellaneous was a sale of Alliance and Consumers' Gas, which steadily maintained last rate (£9¾).

There was a tolerably fair amount of business in the Railway market, previous rates ruling in the majority of instances. Dublin and Belfast Junctions were without change, more being still required at the price. Dublin and Droghedas (£75) opened at par, which represents an advance of one-quarter on the previous price; but the improvement was wholly lost before the close of business, steadiness being manifested at the final quotations. The Third Shares were also negociated at the previous value (£24 15s), and left off steadily. Great Southern Stock again scarcely realised £112, the tone of the market being still decidedly heavy. Londonderry and Enniskillens (£25) passed hands at £10 17s 6d, the quotation indicating a slight decline. A further recovery to the extent of 12s 6d per share is recorded in Waterford and Limericks, which were steady at the price. For Cork and Passages, yesterday's enhanced rate was ineffectually tendered. Operations in Preference embraced Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (A), and Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock; last rates being steadily maintained in both instances.

The report of the directors of the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company, for half year, ending 31st October last, to be submitted to the proprietors at the approaching meeting, which will be held on Thursday next, is of a much more favourable character than that presented at the previous half-yearly meeting. The receipts exceed those of any former period, notwithstanding the state of the weather, which, as we have had occasion to remark in several other instances, tended materially to diminish the passenger traffic. There is also another circumstance which lessened considerably the sum available for dividend: we refer to the unfortunate accidents which occurred some time since, and for which compensation had to be awarded by the company to the extent of upwards of £900. In the face of all this, however, there remains a surplus of about £3,500, out of which a dividend of £4 per cent. per annum (same as previously) is recommended.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Nov. 23.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¼
Ditto for new account, 10th December	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91¼ ⅜
BANKS.	
National	62¼
Royal	27
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) account	4
City of Dublin,	—
Ditto, Issue of 1860	6¼
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	20s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	51s 6d
General Mining Company (Limited) account	4¼ 5
Mining Company of Ireland,	14¾
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	72
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9¾
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43
Dublin and Drogheda	74¾
Ditto, Thirds	24¾
Great Southern and Western	112
Londonderry and Enniskillen	12
Waterford and Limerick	21¼
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10½ ¾
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th November Names to be furnished on or before the 29th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	92	92½	——	92¼	92⅜
Ditto for Account	91¾	92	92¾	——		
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91½	91¼ ⅜	91¼	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜	91¼ ⅜
Ditto for Account	91¾		91¾	91¾ ⅜		
Ditto for Account						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—NOVEMBER 23.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93⅜ ½
New Threes,	91⅝ 2
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93⅜ ½ ⅝
New Threes,	91⅝
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	91⅝
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜ ½
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜ ½
Account,	93½ ⅝
New Threes,	91⅝ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 5 dis.; Eastern Counties, 51¼; Caledonians, 92¾; Great Northern, 111¾; Great Western, 72; Great Western of Canada, 11¾; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 115 114¾; London and North Western, 100 99¾; Leeds Northern, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47¼; Midland Stock, 130¾; South Eastern, 84¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102; York and North Midland, 88 88¾; London and South Western, 93¾; Great Western —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 112 111¾; Grand Trunks, 23; North British, 62¼; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 233; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81¼; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been rather dull, and easier in price, but there is a a very little business doing. They opened at 93 7-16, and improved to five-eighths buyers and sellers. Shares opened flat, and were offered at lower rates, but are steady and firm at about closing quotations of yesterday. Canadians without any material change in the quotations of yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The buoyancy imparted to the English Funds yesterday has been well maintained to-day, and they have closed at a further slight improvement. There was no pressure for discount at the Bank to-day, but in the Stock Exchange loans were rather more in demand at from 3 to 3½ per cent. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day. The Railway market to-day has shown increasd firmness, and several stocks closed at an advance. Midland scarce, and improved 1½ per cent. Lancashire and Yorkshire dull from unfavour able traffic returns.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The Stock markets to-day were very firm. The tendency was still to improvement. The cessation of the late forced withdrawals of gold from this side has a considerable effect upon the public and Government Securities, and upon the Discount market yesterday's rise in the Funds was fully supported. British Railway Stocks were likewise better, but the improvement was not of much importance, except in Midland, which rose 1½ per cent. The Discount market was easier; good bills were taken at 5½ to 5¾ per cent. Business at the Bank was moderate.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 93¾ 4; Chester and Holyhead, 52¼ 3¼; Eastern Counties, 51 2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 83; Great Northern, 111¾ 12; Great Northern A, 111 12; Great Westerns, 72¾ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 11; Grand Trunk of Canada, 11¼ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 114¾ 15¼; London and North Western, 99¾ 100; London and South Western, 93¾ 4; Leeds Northern, 58¾ 9; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 17¾ ¾; Midland Stock, 132¾ 3¼; North British, 62 3¼; South Easterns, ——; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102¾ ¾; York and North Midland, 88 29; Amberg, Nottingham and East Junction, 5 11-16 13-16. Consols closed steady at 93¾ ¾. Shares have been very firm all day, closing at the highest point of the day. Canadians and French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—Funds steady at yesterday's closing quotations, with only a moderate amount of business. There is no movement of striking importance in any department of the Stock Exchange. British, foreign, and colonial Railway Shares are generally steady. Canadian Railway Stocks have advanced.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 3-15 P. M.—The Bourse has been quiet. Rentes closed 70.15, or same as yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The drain of gold from the Bank of France has been endeavoured to be accounted for in several ways, such as the foreign military expenditure, the loan to Piedmont, and the requirements for the vintage, &c., but no complete explanation has been furnished, and up to the present the matter has been found somewhat inexplicable. The cessation of withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England had, however, given more confidence in the Money market in the early part of this week, coupled as it was with the fact that gold has been actually cheaper in Paris than in London; and the tone of business was further very much improved, and stocks and shares become more buoyant, when it was ascertained that arrangements had been made, by which the further drain of gold from the Bank of England had been arrested in the shape it had threatened to occasion inconvenience—namely, to supply the wants of the Bank of France. It was believed that the directors of the latter institution required £2,000,000 additional to what they had already obtained, and the knowledge of this fact had created great anxiety, producing languor in trade and depression in general securities. The settlement, therefore, which has taken place, by which the latter bank is to receive the latter amount in gold from the Bank of England, in exchange for the same sum in silver, has given much relief, as this operation, it is supposed, will provide what is required, and render any further action, in the way of an advance in the rate of discount, unnecessary for the present. In some quarters, however, from the uncertainties prevailing, the course adopted did not at first create much encouragement, more than one objection having been raised in regard to the ultimate consequences of the proceeding; but the effect exercised in discount circles was immediate, and a report of an expected reduction in the *minimum* rate of the Bank of England was at once revived. The demands for accommodation at that establishment, too, became rather moderate, and out of doors the supply of money was abundant, both in Discount circles and at the Stock Exchange, and the terms receded. For first-class short-dated paper the quotation was 5½ per cent, and for selected parcels 5¼ was taken; six months' bills were also sought after, but they were for the moment absorbed at the late full rates. On yesterday the demand for discount further slackened, and accommodation was more easily obtainable; the rates, moreover, being, perhaps, a shade under those abovementioned. But the weekly court of the Bank of England, which met on Thursday, did not recommend an alteration of the *minimum* rate; a variation, however, is expected next week, although the Turkish Loan, which has been just completed, may occasion a further strain on the Parisian money market. Notwithstanding, however, those favourable appearances, the produce market continues extremely heavy, and importers of foreign breadstuffs have found it difficult to pay 7 per cent. on three month's corn bills.

Wool—The quantity in Dublin is small, and that in the country is also becoming scarce, and sellers, therefore, hold firmly. The quotations are—27s for mixed, and 27s 9d for hogget. Skin, 16s 6d to 18s. For the week ended on Wednesday, 353 bales and packs were exported from the North-wall.

Cotton—The demand in Liverpool was quiet during the early part of the week, but on yesterday there was a great improvement. The sales of the week amount to 32,870 bales. The stock consists of 575,400 bales.

Hemp—Manila has brought from £25 to £26 in London.

Jute—No change in prices; but sales have been briskly made in London, at £13 10s to £22 5s.

Metals—Spelter has been selling this week in London, at £20 on the spot, and a small sale took place on yesterday, at £20 2s 6d. Scotch pig iron was quoted on the latter day, at 52s 3d to 52s 6d.

Produce—The London market has continued quiet for the past few days; and although the public sales have been of very moderate extent, they have more than sufficed for the present restricted demand, and on some days only a portion of the goods offered were disposed of. Prices were, in occasional instances, slightly easier, but the general quotations were not altered. To-day sugar was dull, but prices showed no material change. Coffee was firm, and plantation Ceylon sold at steady rates. The tea market was dull, and sales of the new crop went at 1s 9d to 2s 1d. Rice was also quiet, and saltpetre was selling at 38s to 38s 6d for Bombay, at which rates 600 bags were sold. The tallow market continued flat to-day. The following is yesterday's report of business at Mincing-lane, viz.:—

Sugar—Transactions confined to the public sale of 200 cases; 167 barrels brown Bahia at 35s to 40s, and 15 hhds. West India privately.

Coffee—50 casks 200 bags Ceylon sold at 68s to 69s 6d for low middling and middling, being the former value.

Cocoa—313 bags Trinidad were nearly all taken in at 65s to 74s per cwt.

Rice—Merely a retail business passing.

Saltpetre quiet.

Linseed oil, 29s 6d.

Tallow—Market flat; spot, 60s 6d; all the year, 60s; December, 60s 6d; January to March, 61s to 60s 6d; April to June, 58s 6d to 59s; October to December, 58s 6d, sellers. Deliveries to last evening, 588; arrivals, 2,782.

Green Fruit—Change of wind has brought arrivals. A parcel of Madeira oranges, sold by Keeling and Hunt, at public sale, brought fair prices, quality being good. A cargo from Fayal will be offered this week. Messina lemons, 2s per case lower. Black Spanish nuts without alteration. Barcelona held for an advance, stock reduced. Para, 2s per barrel higher. Almeria grapes, 30s to 40s per barrel, in accordance with quality and condition.

Provisions—Bacon has been in considerable supply this week, but the demand was dull, and prices receded from 1s to 2s per cwt. The quotations are—Bacon, 65s to 69s; middles, 70s to 72s; short hams, 58s to 60s; and cheeks, 40s to 42s per cwt. Butter, however, has undergone no change in our market; good brings from 10½d to 13d per lb. for cools, and firkins range from 84s to 112s per cwt. The quantity exported from our quays for the week ended on Wednesday amounted to 3,846 firkins, 42 casks, and 2 boxes.

Potatoes—Better supply at market. Downs, from 4s to 5s; and kemps, 6s 6d to 7s 7d per cwt.

Hay—Large markets; prices, 2s to 4s per cwt. Straw, 1s 8d to 2s.

Coals—House, 19s 6d to 21s 6d per ton; smiths', 17s; and furnace, 14s, ex ship. It is probable that there is a good quantity in the coal yards, taken from the fleet of colliers lately in port.

Cattle—The supply at Smithfield on yesterday was large, but prime meat was scarce, and prices varied from 42s to 60s; in some instances 63s was obtained, but inferior beasts were a dull sale; sheep were also in large supply, and rated from 6d to 7¼d; veal sold at about 8d per lb. The pig market was also a large one, but, influenced by the fall in bacon, prices were lower, the range being from 50s to 54s per cwt. on foot. The exports from the North-wall for the week ended on Wednesday comprised 4,500 head of cattle, 2,568 sheep, 2,325 pigs, and 22 calves. In the London market the show of all stock on yesterday was very moderate, and were chiefly in middling condition; prime beasts, sheep, and calves were in fair request at full prices, but otherwise the demand was heavy at barely late rates; the supply of sheep was rather small, notwithstanding, however, they moved off slowly, at previous rates, their condition being by no means prime; the best calves were a turn dearer, but inferior veal was a dull inquiry. The pork trade ruled heavy on rather easier terms, and in milch cows next to nothing was done.

Grain, &c.—The advices from the Southern European ports represent a calmness in the markets there, the demand having been dull, in consequence of the decline in prices in the Western markets not encouraging exportation. At Odessa, the receipts from the interior have been moderate, and at the Danubian ports tonnage has been found rather scarce. At Galatz and Ibrail wheat has been inactive, with prices lower; but Indian corn and barley have both been firm. At Hamburg, likewise, wheat has declined. In the American markets trade has been interfered with through the excitement caused by the election of the President, and wheat became easier, and flour declined, but Indian corn was tending rather upward. Large supplies of wheat and flour from the latter place still find their way to Liverpool, and Ireland continues likewise to furnish considerable quantities of both oats and oatmeal to that market, wheat, Indian corn, and flour being obtained in return. From the 13th to the 19th inst. the principal imports into Liverpool consisted of 54,451 quarters of wheat, 5,029 of beans, 3,050 of peas, with 18,936 sacks and 41,027 barrels of flour; the principal portion of these articles, with the exception of the beans, having been received from America; and during the period there were imported into Liverpool from Ireland, 5,454 quarters of oats and 10,070 loads of oatmeal; there having been exported to it in return, 3,965 quarters of wheat, 1,413 of Indian corn, together with 2,769 sacks and 2,500 barrels of flour. At Mark-lane, on Wednesday, nearly 27,000 quarters of foreign wheat came fresh to hand, but trade continued depressed, and to have forced sales less money would have had to be accepted. In floating cargoes very little was done, Indian corn having been disposed of on lower terms. The quantity of English wheat on offer at that day's market was limited, but the general condition of the samples was inferior, and the demand for all kinds ruled heavy at Monday's decline in the quotations. Barley was also dull, at barely stationary prices, and the oat trade was also inactive, but prices of the latter were supported. Flour was also dull, and its value had a drooping tendency. At the other English markets, held in the early part of the week, business was likewise inactive, and prices tended downward, wheat moving off slowly, at a decline of from 1s to 3s per quarter on inferior, flour being lower by 1s per sack, and grinding barley and oats to be also had for less money. The dull state of the demand across the Channel kept our marked depressed during the week, and at the Corn Exchange to-day, there was very little business done. Home wheat was 1s and oats 6d per barrel lower; and the demand for foreign wheat, particularly Black Sea qualities, was limited. Indian corn was to be had at 38s, ex store, for Ibrail, and at 39s for Galatz. Barley was dull, and grinding qualities difficult of sale at lower rates. The foreign imports for the past few days consist of wheat and Indian corn, there having been 4,000 quarters of the latter received for the three days ended on yesterday, together with 2,500 quarters of wheat from Alexandria.

According to the reports of this day's London market, the supplies of wheat, oats, and barley were liberal, but buyers were few and trade was slow. There was, however, no change in prices. At Liverpool oats were somewhat cheaper to-day, and flour was slow, but unchanged in value; wheat, however, was in good consumptive demand at previous rates, and Indian corn was in good request at full rates.

The following are the London Imperial averages for the past six weeks:—

Week ending	Wheat s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats. s.	d.	Rye. s.	d.	Beans. s.	d.	Peas. s.	d.
Oct. 13	61	1	39	11	24	8	37	3	50	11	42	8
— 20	60	6	40	7	23	7	34	7	50	2	41	11
— 27	59	11	40	9	23	5	36	8	49	6	41	10
Nov. 3	59	9	40	10	23	3	36	2	49	10	42	4
— 10	58	9	41	0	23	11	36	6	51	1	44	5
— 17	58	1	41	4	23	5	36	4	50	8	46	9
Aggregate average of the 6 weeks	59	8	40	9	23	9	36	3	50	4	43	3
Duty on foreign corn.	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

ENGLISH GRAIN SOLD LAST WEEK.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat	80,518	Rye	311
Barley	72,067	Beans	2,140
Oats	13,804	Peas	1,262

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, Nov. 23.

PROVISIONS—Spittalfields—There was a fair supply, with dull sales. Flitch bacon, 65s to 69s; middles, 70s to 72s (showing a reduction of 1s to 2s per cwt); hams steady, at 58s to 60s; long do, 74s to 78s; cheeks, 40s to 42s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market.—Bacon, new, 66s to 70s 0d; old, 00s 0d to 60s 0d; hams, new, 56s 0d to 69s 0d; old, 00s 0d to 00s 0d. Cheeks, 42s 0d to 44s 0d per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s 0d per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 13d per lb.; firkins, 100s 0d to 112s 0d per cwt. Poultry—Geese, 2s 6d to 4s 6d each; crammed fowl, 5s to 7s 6d per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s 4d to 1s 8d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little-Green—Eggs, hens, 8s 2d to 0s 0d per 124 (wholesale.) Hens, 8s 8d to 9s 0d per do (retail). Cool butter, 9½d to 13d per lb. Firkins, 84s to 112s 8d per cwt.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 2s 2d to 3s per cwt.; straw, 1s 8d to 2s per do.

Potatoes—Downs, 4s, 4s 6d, to 5s per cwt; kemps, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per cwt.

Bread—First quality, 9d; second do, 8d; third do, 7½d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 19s 6d to 21s per ton; furnace, 17s per do; smiths', 17s per do.

Wool—Very little doing. Prices all but nominal, at 26s to 27s. All hogg, 27s 3d to 27s 6d. London—Foreign wool sales made a slight advance this week past.—GANLY, SONS, & PARKER.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING Nov. 23.

	From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
1634 Wheat, per barrel 20 stone	26 0	33 6	30 6
3509 Oats do. 14 stone	13 3	15 6	14 0
— Bere do. 16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
1494 Barley do. 16 stone	17 6	21 6	19 0
— Rape do. 16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
340 Oatmeal cwt 8 stone	11 0	16 0	14 0

LONDON CORN MARKET, Nov. 23.—Weather fine and cold. Supplies of foreign wheat, barley and oats, liberal. Small attendance of buyers, and market slow at about last prices for all kinds of grain. Flour unaltered from Monday last scarcely anything done.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Supplies large. Weather fine. Wheat unaltered off stands, but 1s dearer off coast. All other articles as on Monday.

WOOL SALES, Nov. 23.—Sales held this afternoon moderately attended by home buyers; all good and fine wools changed hands steadily at full prices, but other kinds ruled heavy at yesterday's currency.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MARKET, Nov. 23.—Average attendance. Wheat in goood consumption; demand at previous rates. Flour slow but unchanged in value. Oats in fair request at a decline of ½ in the bushel. Flour, gord inquiry at full prices.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, Nov. 23.—Tea quiet, little doing. Sugar—The dulness noticed in our last circular has continued throughout the week, and the business is limited to a few parcels, at prices which show no material alteration; but to effect sales of any moment a concession would have to be submitted to. Colonial and West Indian, 100 hhds. Barbadoes, realised 39s 6d to 44s per cwt. Saltpetre—Business confined to a small lot of Calcutta refraction, 11½ per cent. at 88s per cwt. Coffee—On Tuesday last 55 casks, 80 bales, and 55 bags plantation Ceylon sold, with good competition, at 31s for black, and 61s to 63s 6d for triage; 67s to 68s for good ordinary small; 70s 6d to 72s 6d for low; middling and ordinary Rio, at 56s 6d to 57s, besides which 1,100 bags Rio have sold to arrive, but terms not yet transpired. Rice—The speculative feelings and the transactions were limited to 300 tons of Aracan, to arrive on private terms. Tallow—Few inquiries, tone not so strong as last week; prices range at 59s to 60s.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 23.—Sales, 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export; very firm market.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT Nov. 23.—The tone of our market is again lower. Spinners and manufacturers, especially the latter, would submit to lower rates.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, Nov. 23.—No. 1, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; mixed Nos. warrants, 52s 3d to 52s 3d; No. 3, 50s 6d to 51s 0d. Market firm.

CORK CORN MARKET, Nov. 23.—White wheat, 24s 0d to 25s 3d; red wheat, 24s to 30s 0d; barley 15s to 21s; oats, 12s to 14s 9d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, Nov. 23.—First, 115s; seconds, 111s; thirds 102s; fourths, 97s; fifths, 87s; sixths, 68s. 1,200 in market.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, Nov. 23RD.—Number of pigs 2,302. Prices, 55s 6d to 62s.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

Only a moderate supply of beasts, chiefly in middling condition, was on offer in to-day's market. The few prime breeds on sale were disposed of somewhat freely at Monday's currency. Otherwise, the beef trade was heavy at barely late rates. We were scantily supplied with sheep, which moved off slowly at about previous rates. The condition of the sheep was by no means prime. The best calves were the turn dearer, but inferior veal was a dull inquiry. The pork trade ruled heavy, on rather easier terms. In milch cows next to nothing was doing.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; second quality do, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 6d to 4s 10d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; second quality do, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; prime Southdown do, 5s 2d to 5s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime small do, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s, and quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 29s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,100; cows, 135; sheep, 4,800; calves, 450; pigs, 340. Foreign—Beasts 600; sheep, 1,250; calves, 280.

Last week	59s 9d	40s 0d	d	36s gd	51s 1d	45s 5d
Six weeks	59s 8d	40s 6d	24s 0d	3gs 8d	50s 1d	42s 2d
Duties	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold	80,986	52,023	14,839	154	2,286	1,366

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

We have a very moderate supply of all kinds of grain at market to-day. Wheat was 1s lower than on Tuesday. Oats, except of the best quality, were 3d to 6d cheaper. Barley met a very dull demand, but in the transactions which occurred our quotations were about supported. There was rather more inquiry for Indian corn at the currencies of Tuesday.

	S. D.	S. D.		S. D.	S.
White wheat	29 6	to 31 6	Oatmeal	15 0	to 17s
Red do.	25 0	to 30 0	Rapeseed	30 0	to 33s
Oats	12 0	to 15 0	Bakers' flour	19 6	to 23s
Bere	14 0	to 16 0	Indian corn	37 0	to 39s
Barley	16 0	to 20 6	per 480lbs		

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G.P.O for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Nov 25
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Nov 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Nov 26,
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Nov 27.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 29.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Nov 30.
Constantinople	6 a m Nov 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 6 a m, and 6 p m, daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p m daily.

English postage stamps may be used at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, Nov. 24
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Wife's Secret" and "The Rough Diamond."
QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"The Warden of Galway," "Nine Points of the Law," "Tom Noddy's Secret," to conclude with "Mary Stuart."
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Smith's Entertainment, at 3 and 8 o'clock
THE MART—Lesage's Gallery of Arts, 40, Lower Sackville-street.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday November 17th, amounted to 66,378, making a daily average of 11,063 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds
ELEVEN THOUSAND COPIES PER DAY,
being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines.............................. 1s 0d
Every additional line.......................... 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines.............................. 1s 0d
Every additional line.......................... 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in *every* case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"THE IRISH TIMES"
may be had
Every Morning, at the CORRESPONDENT OFFICE, GOREY.
PRICE—ONE PENNY; BY POST TWO PENCE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SMOKERS.
GRAY'S PATENT FLAMING FUSEE.
With this recently invented Fusee, gentlemen can light their pipes or cigars in the wind or rain; however stormy, the flame cannot possibly be extinguished; the ashes will not fall off or burn the clothes as others do. Also Klaber's celebrated Damp Proof Matches, Wholesale and for Exportation. Sole Proprietor
HERRMAN KLABER,
Albion-place, London-wall, London, E.C.—Sold at 1d per box at all respectable Druggists, Tobacconists, and Chandlers throughout Ireland.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - £5 0s

THE CHEAPEST LIGHT YET DISCOVERED.
THE NEW PATENT LAMP,
For Burning Liquid Gas, Belmontine, or Paraffin Oil,
PRICE 1s 4d EACH.
This size will give the light of two Candles at the expense of One Farthing per night.
The Larger Size, to give the light of Six Candles, at the small expense of Three Farthings per night.
The Wick lasts for three months, and does not require snuffing.
To be had only at
S. R. FRASER'S
Ironmongery Warehouse,
45, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Also, a large variety of French Moderateur Lamps.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

SIDFORD'S MILLINERY AND DRESS ROOMS.
No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.
Mrs. Sidford respectfully announces that she has received in a Case of
BLACK GLACE SILKS,
RICHEST VELVETS,
FOREIGN SHAWLS,
&c., &c., &c.

The New Patented Knickerbocker Pants—invented by Messrs. Browne and Payne, Merchant Tailors, Sackville-street.
We have always considered it a part of our duty as journalists to call public notice to everything that conduces to either its advantage or comfort, especially so when it springs from the design of our native artists. Indeed, it is to be regretted that we have not our court or magazine de modes as elsewhere, to herald the incoming novelties for the epicures or magnates of our fashionable world. We have the greater pleasure, therefore, in expressing our opinion as to the novelty and utility of the "Knickerbocker Pants," introduced this season by the eminent and enterprising firm of Browne and Payne. From a personal inspection the design appears to us, without going into details, to possess a triple merit, being at once fashionable and durable, suitable alike for the pedestrian, sportsman, or traveller, and at what appears to us to be very moderate charges. The design is an entirely new one, and will, we are sure, repay a visit to the mart of the Proprietors, who will personally afford every information to visitors.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

RICHARD ALLEN,
WINTER TWEED LOUNGE SUIT,
FIFTY-FIVE SHILLINGS,
Will be found useful for general wear.
READY MADE DEPARTMENT,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Made-up Garments for which this House is EMINENT.
OVERCOATS,
CAPES and TALMAS,
NAPOLEON FROCKS
DRESS SUITS,
LOUNGE SUITS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

AN influential meeting was held yesterday, to organise a "Society for the Preservation of Life from "Fire," analogous to the society which has proved so successful in London. The city will not be dependent on the Corporation. That body have discovered that they possess no power to spend the citizens' money to save the citizens' lives. Any proposal to purchase fire-escapes must go before Committee No. 2, or 3, or 4; must undergo a two months' deliberation there, and then be presented to the "House." The measure may be thrown out by the "House" or sent back to "Committee." After a rotatory process of this kind, a Bill may be brought into Parliament, a proceeding which will cost, perhaps, three or four hundred pounds, or may be thrown out at once through a defect in fulfilling the standing orders, &c. Nothing can be expected from the police. The Commissioners declare that they have no powers either to purchase fire-escapes, or to organise even a fire-brigade. The parish officers also doubt whether they have power to raise a tax for these purposes. We fall back, then, upon voluntary subscriptions, the principle upon which the London society is based. A few active and energetic men will do more to establish the society than any large deliberative assembly. Let there be a few clear heads, and they will soon find a multitude of hands. For £1,000 a year we should have a most effective system of fire-escapes, efficiently managed. The young men belonging to our insurance offices are forming among themselves a Volunteer Fire Brigade. Assuredly they will admit others, if necessary, so that they will be numerous as well as effective. A small subscription spread over a city of such extent as Dublin occupies will be amply sufficient to meet all expenses. No man knows at what hour he may require the assistance of others to deliver him from the flames. If any man were secure that he would escape, he feels, at least, for his neighbours and his friends. Who would not have spared a large subscription to save the lives so fearfully lost, and who can refuse a trifle to gain some security for the future?

The meeting was addressed by practical, earnest men, ready to work at once, and waive details for the present. Mr. Acheson undertook to guarantee the expense of *four* fire-escapes. He who has done so much for the re-building of his parish church is willing to undertake additional responsibility for the sake of saving life. Mr. Frazer undertook to guarantee the expense of one fire-escape, if it be kept in St. Mary's Parish. The Churchwarden of St. Anne's Parish is equally zealous for those whose interests he guards. A large amount of subscriptions was received, and the names of very many members are even handed in. With great propriety the meeting appointed a deputation to wait upon the Lord Lieutenant, and request him to become the patron of the society. The society is now fairly launched, with every prospect of success, and cannot fail to obtain the hearty support of the citizens.

A CASE of considerable, and even painful, interest was yesterday decided by the full Court of Queen's Bench. In the year 1817, a detachment of the 48th Regiment left the Cove of Cork, for New South Wales. The detachment was commanded by Major George Druitt, and among the rank and file was a private, Terence Burns. The vessel was a transport ship, commanded by a captain of the Royal Navy. The vessel had been but three days at sea when an unexpected passenger appeared on board. A girl, named Mary Lynch, alleged to have formed an attachment to Terence Burns, had concealed herself among the baggage. When she was discovered it was arranged that a marriage should be celebrated between Mary Lynch and Terence Burns. The service was read by the captain of the ship, Major Druitt acting as clerk, and the Adjutant entering the fact of the marriage on the regimental books. The parties appeared to have lived together, as man and wife, until the vessel reached New South Wales.

Here, however, a change took place. Mary Lynch left Private Burns and resided with Major Druitt. Burns subsequently left the colony, and married in Ireland, and died in 1847, while in 1825 Major Druitt married Mary Lynch, by whom he had several children. A small property, consisting of two or three houses in Earl-street, gave occasion to the suit decided yesterday. The daughters of Major Druitt claimed possession as legatees under his will. They were opposed by Major Druitt's nephew, who claimed them as heir-at-law. If the marriage on board ship was valid, then the marriage with Major Druitt was a nullity, and his children could not inherit. If the marriage on board ship was invalid—a most painful thing for the daughters to prove—then the marriage with Major Druitt was valid, the heir-at-law had no claim, and the daughters proved their own legitimacy by invalidating their mother's first marriage.

As a general rule under the English law, no marriage was legal, until of late years, which was not celebrated in presence of a person in holy orders. Still, there are cases in which marriages celebrated by persons holding her Majesty's commission are valid. There is an especial enactment which gives validity to marriages contracted by soldiers on foreign service, if the ceremony be celebrated by a commissioned officer "within the lines." In the Colonies, also, marriages are valid if celebrated before the Governor or his deputy, provided there be no clergyman in the district. There seems, also, to be a provision made for legalising marriage on board a "British vessel of war on a foreign station." As to the first case, no doubt whatever exists. Marriages "within the lines," as well as burials, are constantly celebrated by commissioned officers, "acting under "the orders of a superior." There has never been a doubt of the legality of such marriages. The Court of Queen's Bench decided that a transport ship, though commanded by an officer of the Royal Navy, could not be considered as a "fortress," nor could the marriage be said to have taken place "within the lines;" neither was the case analogous to that of colonists, for they intend to settle finally in the country of their adoption, and British law is relaxed to meet their case; but soldiers are sent out with the express duty of returning if they live. The judges also decided that a transport ship proceeding to a colony could not be considered to be a "ship of war upon a "foreign station."

The present case was one, in its circumstances, peculiarly disadvantageous to the defendant, who desired to prove the validity of the prior marriage. There was an indecent haste about the whole proceeding. Mary Lynch is no sooner discovered than she is married, in presence of the soldiers. Mr. Justice Hayes was compelled to observe "that "the whole matter was a very unbecoming dese-"cration of a solemn ordinance." The conduct of Major Druitt gave rise to suspicion. He had taken a principal part in the celebration of the ceremony, and yet he was the man who took the young wife from her husband. No haste was required, for every ship proceeding to Australia at that time touched at St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, or Ascension. Justice Hayes condemned the whole proceeding as "a "military jest or frolic," highly reprehensible.

There may arise circumstances which would render it desirable that a marriage celebrated by a captain in the Royal Navy should be deemed valid. Every one may imagine for himself such cases. But law consults not for individuals; its rules are general, not particular. The advantage of such a rule to a few would be weighed down by evil to the many. If it be conceded that a marriage celebrated on board a transport ship proceeding to Australia be valid, where can we draw the line? or, how can we refuse to validate marriages celebrated on board troopships passing across the English Channel?

We believe that this case is unprecedented, and that no cause has ever presented similar details. The elaborate judgments of the four judges who were unanimous, are alone sufficient to constitute the case a precedent, and the able argument of Mr. Macdonogh was a model of forensic eloquence.

THE Municipal elections take place on Monday. Is it necessary to remind the Conservatives that the character of the city depends upon their action. They can, if they but will, secure the Mansion House and Mountjoy Wards, and this would be equal to a difference of four votes on a division. Surely the Conservatives may contrive to be early at their posts on Monday morning, unless they intend to be consenting parties to the degradation of our city.

The wards in which there will be contests are—the Mansion House Ward, for which Mr. Graham stands; Mountjoy Ward, where the Conservatives can return Mr. Eakins. In the following wards Conservatives offer themselves for re-election, and in them no contest is expected:—South Dock Ward, Mr. Durdin; Royal Exchange, Mr. Casson; Fitzwilliam Ward, Mr. Martin; Rotundo Ward, Mr. Baker; and South City Ward, from the representation of which Mr. Watson retires, to be succeeded, we trust, by Mr. Manning.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday.

A case brought before the assistant-judge at the Middlesex Sessions has brought to light one of the many iniquities still existing under our "glorious institutions." A girl was brought up for robbing a Chelsea veteran of his dinner. He was 85 years of age, almost deaf, and partially blind, with no teeth, and the unfeeling authorities of this "home" for our poor soldiers would allow him nothing for his dinner but meat, which, of course, he could not eat. In order to get something he might live on, he used to sell his dinner for whatever he could get, and obtain thereby some milk, soup, or other kind of food, which would not need mastication. As this helpless old veteran, who had been at Seringapatam, and other places famous on our flags and in our histories, was tottering along with his basin of provisions, a half-famished child, a girl of 16, made a rush at his meal, and emptying the food into her apron ate it up greedily. She was almost immediately apprehended by a policeman, on whose allegation, however, that he was sure the prisoner stole it more through pressing hunger than vicious propensities, she was only sentenced to one day's imprisonment. Is it not a crying shame to give poor old men, worn out in the service of their country, a supply of food which they cannot eat?

Unusual interest throughout England has been manifested with regard to the election of the President of the United States, and but one desire prevailed everywhere that the Free-soil candidate should succeed. There has been no little talk about the secession of the Southern States, about their intended offer of annexation to England, and later about their "sounding" the Emperor of the French in case of emergency. This is a transparent bubble, swelled to its fullest dimensions by the Democrats, but which must break in a very short time. Perhaps, however, in the laudable zeal we give vent to for the abolition of slavery we are rather inconsiderate as to the results. Are we aware that the emancipation of the negroes would raise the price of cotton to a price that would almost place it beyond the reach, at least the continual use of, the working classes? True, we should not think of this, or look at it, only as an evil we must endeavour to remedy. But how?—By means of the produce in the cotton-growing districts of India. This has been tried, and has failed. Indeed, success was hardly to be expected, when the very conveyance of the small quantity reared costs nearly treble as much as the cotton exported from America. But, even granted that railways, and all other accommodations, are provided for the transit of cotton in India, the question still remains to be asked—"Where will we obtain the labour?" To ensure anything like a fair return to capitalists in this matter would require an amount of hired hands which could not be easily obtained in a country where the workers would be free. Indeed, if success were at all possible, it would only be at an enormous outlay. Take Jamaica, for instance. Previous to the emancipation of the negroes flourishing districts of cotton and sugar spread all over the island. Slavery existed, and labour was compulsory. Philanthropists, however, shut their eyes to that prosperous state of things, and even went so far as to assert, aye, and bring respectable authorities to support their assertions—that the world would not only be bettered morally by such an act, but also in a commercial point of view. "Let but free hands do the work that slaves did," they said, "and the negroes would come to see that it was their interest to work even harder after their emancipation than before it." Free hands were substituted for slaves, and what is the result? The prosperity of the island is dwindling away. People said the negroes would work, but while they can get a handful of rice or maize for almost nothing, you won't catch them toiling. They loll about singing and laughing, and apparently in a state of exuberant felicity, while the planters, despairing of ever realising anything like a large profit, become enervate themselves, and give up all notions of future enterprise and speculation. All facts concur in proving that if you wish hard work to be done in a torrid zone, you must get it done by the only way in which it can be done in a torrid zone—*i.e.*, compulsory labour. As to the talk of oppression, &c., that is, for the most part, "bosh." Cruel masters will sometimes behave cruelly to their slaves, but it is remarkable that these are the very sort of persons who would just as soon blow their neighbour's brains out as half hang a negro—in both cases, most likely, with impunity. Alter the slave law in some of its worst characters, but still preserve the custom of making the negroes *adscripti glebæ*, and slavery will assume a new phase. As to the benefits conferred on the negroes themselves by being transported to America there is no question. They lose nothing, for they were, as you may suppose, in a vastly worse state in their native land than even on a foreign plantation; and they gain, as a

general rule, Christianity, and even in some instances obtain a moral education. I was speaking recently to a person who has been on the west coast of Africa about the evils of the slave trade, and he assured me that with the exception of an uncomfortable passage, there were none. What he objected to strongly on principle was the purchasing of fellow-creatures as if they were cattle. It would be often the greatest mercy that could happen to the barbarous inhabitants of the African coasts if whole tribes were carried off bodily to America. At least, it would be no injury. But what does create mischief is the traffic for slaves. The Yankee gold corrupts the native chiefs, who frequently enter into most horrible wars, solely with the view of being able to sell their prisoners as slaves. This buying and selling of human beings is the root of the evil, and if we wish to try to achieve a real good, let us prevent the wars of the native chiefs, and promote a regulated emigration from the African coast.

It would be of the greatest advantage if we could get a number of negroes to rear cotton in Queensland, where late reports give us reason to believe a large quantity might be raised. The country lies within those degrees of latitude where the cotton plant grows luxuriously, and the success of the experiments hitherto made have quite surpassed expectation. In testimony of its quality, Mr. Clegg, of Manchester, offered to purchase 500 bales, of from 300lbs. to 500lbs. each, at 2s per lb.—that is to say, to lay out £20,000 on speculation, so confident is he of ultimate profit.

London was in a state of extraordinary excitement last night. Some rumour had spread abroad that the Emperor of the French had come to London. Heaven knows who spread it! If it was a hoax, it was the most successful that has occurred for a long time. Crowds thronged to London Bridge to get a glimpse of the Imperial physiognomy. The passengers from successive trains which arrived did not know what to make of the dense crowd peering into their faces as if they were searching for a brother. The usual police could not restrain the crowd, and, consequently, a fresh detachment was despatched from Scotland-yard to clear the way for the Emperor's progress. Delay baulked expectation for a while, and people began to doubt, when, lo! a telegram is flashed from Winchester to the railway board confirmatory of the intelligence. He was coming in the next train, first-class, and would be there in a few minutes. Now the excitement was intense. The officials, police, and reporters, were on the alert, and, to cap the rumour, a force of French detectives suddenly came to light. The train was heard, and as soon as it rumbled up to the station, ere motion ceased, the door of every first-class carriage was opened. The occupant of every carriage was scrutinised, and at last they found the personage. Yes, sure enough! his prominent nose, moustache and imperial, betrayed the noble ally of England. The crowd became loyal, and "Hoorays for the Emperor" ascended into the air. When, lo! there was much amazement to see the Victor of Solferino expostulating with the vigilant railway director, who was not to be deceived. The illustrious passenger positively denied his own identity, established so clearly by telegram and eye-witness. No; he was only an humble individual. Credit was scarcely vouchsafed at first, but when a spectacled magistrate and some persons stated he was not the Emperor, the crowd became *desillusionés*, and sulkily separated, being rather of opinion, as they left, that somebody had badly treated them.

A memorial has been presented to Lord Palmerston by several distinguished laymen, for the increase of the episcopate in England and Wales. The petition states that in America and the Colonies, bishoprics could be created as they were required, but that since the middle of the sixteenth century only one see had been added, although the population of the country had quadrupled. The immediate supervision of the bishops, which cannot be looked for in the present state of affairs, would greatly tend to the promotion of religious education.

The *Morning Post* some time ago noticed that Lord Malmesbury, Lord Salisbury, Lord John Manners, and Lord Stanley had gone to pay a visit to Mr. Disraeli, at Hughenden Manor, Bucks. At this information the ultra-Whigs took exceeding umbrage. Everything evil was prophesied from this "gathering of the Tory," and political detectives put their heads together to see what they could make of it. Subsequently Colonel Taylor and Sir W. Jolliffe went to join the assembly, and this, of course, was taken to be pregnant with significance. I was speaking to-day to a person supposed to be a Whig authority on most matters, and he assured me that the conference had reference to the conduct of the Conservatives in the coming session. In consequence of the illness of Lord Derby, he said, little or no opposition would be offered to Lord Palmerston's Government. You may take such statements as these at whatever value you choose.

It being known to the public that Mr. Phelps was about to introduce a son on the boards, a large house assembled at Sadlers' Wells, the night before last, to greet the newcomer for his father's sake. The play was "Werner," and Mr. Edmond Phelps took the part of Ulric. As he entered he was warmly applauded, as indeed he was throughout. Setting aside his parental connection with the stage, he deserves no small credit as an actor. He is tall, slight, and prepossessing in appearance. Some parts he certainly did appear to stick at, but I attribute this to nervousness, which it is to be hoped will wear off in time.

"Persuasive Novello" has taken her "farewell" of the London audience. I put "farewell" in inverted commas that you might not confuse it with the English word "farewell," which has a totally different meaning, as theatrical life has assured us from time immemorial. The selections, too, in which she appeared last night are not those she has won most fame in. Her name is eminently associated with sacred music, and it would be hardly the thing to substitute for it on her farewell *cantatas* from "Undine," &c. Let us hope that announcements keep their old credit for slightly deviating from the truth.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Thursday.

The Austrians are unusually nervous, with respect to the next step to be taken by Garibaldi. The plan long laid down, as likely to be the one adopted by him in attacking Venetia, seems to have guided the Austrian Government to gather a corps of observation on the confines of Moldavia. It is worthy of remark, that with the withdrawal of the censures heard from the Austrian press, their writers advocate a sale of Venetia to Italy. Some will have it that this is a Government suggestion, put forward to tempt the united nation, only it is much more likely to result from the liberty of unlicensed writing.

The Duke of Newcastle has had close work of it in his office since his return, trying to discover the exact condition of our colonial possessions. His first act has been to despatch a number of Armstrong long rangers to New Zealand, a circumstance which denotes that a representative chamber for the Maoris is abandoned even by his fertile imagination. But before the Houses meet he may set to preparing his long bow in another line of defence, for Sam Slick will make a thorough exposure of his conduct during the recent Canadian visit, as well with respect to the much-reviled Orangemen as to the general body of the colonists. I may remark that the *Toronto Leader* and other Canadian papers contain a different reading to that given in the *Times* of Orange proceedings.

The spirit-rappers, having awakened a perfect storm in the London world about their sayings and doings, have quietly retired into apparent oblivion. Their last attempt was by denouncing to Sir Cornewall Lewis every inmate in the Road House as the perpetrator of the murder, to induce him to put one of them on trial; but the bait was not swallowed, although had that distinguished believer in the art of evoking spirits from the inmost deep, Mr. Milner Gibson, been Home Secretary, perhaps their dod[illegible] would have been more successful.

The papers in [illegible] a Week on "Spirit-rapping Exposed" are from the pen of an experienced conjuror, whom the conductors of that periodical retained to watch the performance of media in high repute, and who has detailed the new spiritual agencies employed. These papers, though they are making a felt impression on the public mind, have not evoked a reply, denial, or challenge from Mr. Home, or his inferior brothers in the art; and it is said the best revelations are kept back until such notice be taken of them. However, the spiritualists, shrinking from inquiry, are reading the death knell of the humbugger.

It is confidentially, but confidently stated that the Emperor of the French will in a few days follow the Empress to Scotland. Some attribute the journey on his part to a desire for relaxation from literary work—for he is expected to issue about Christmas an account of the progress of the empire since he seized the reins; others will have it that the Scotch mist can alone release him from the cares of monarchy; but the more natural reason is to prevent appearances being drawn into the argument that the Empress' visit was the result of unfaithfulness on his part, and a consequent scene. It is remarkable that no visit was paid to the Empress during her stay in London by any member of our Court, even *incognito*.

A Scotchman suggests an order of merit to be established amongst volunteer corps, and that some bronze, silver, or gold badge be affixed to the best shot, who unites therewith efficiency in drill and good conduct. It don't seem to take.

Her Majesty has this week honoured Mr. Samuel Brough by a careful inspection of his picture of the Edinburgh review. The picture will be exhibited in a short time, and is highly spoken of by those admitted to a sight.

Amongst the many names put forward for the vacant bishopric appears that of Dean Trench, as backed by Mr. Gladstone. The Dean of Westminster has had already two close chances for a like honour. On the first occasion, his name was authoritatively announced in the *Times*, but unfortunately, before her Majesty had notified her assent, the *Times* article came out with a glowing account of the newly-elected bishop, in which it described him as the son of the late Mr. Trench. His brother thereupon wrote to Printinghouse-square to inform the public that the bishop's father was alive. The correspondence, on coming before her Majesty, annoyed her that the family should thus, however inadvertently, enroach on her privilege, and the name was passed over. Another opportunity presents itself, but the Premier (Lord Palmerston) was inflexible when the name of the Dean of Westminster was put forward, on the ground that he would be sure to be troublesome in the House of Lords to the Government, for he had a mind of his own, and would not give the support he required to Government measures. Perhaps the chances may be in his favour now, if the Duke of Newcastle add the prestige of his recent colonial conquests to the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone, in insisting on the appointment of one who, though of High Church views, has contrived, by his abilities, to win the good wishes of a vast majority of the Evangelical party.

It may be that the special messenger whom Sir Hope Grant despatched from China has brought intelligence which may alter the complexion of affairs, but an opinion prevails among the well-informed that the reports hitherto sent from China have been cooked. Mr. Scarth, a resident for twelve years in the Eastern Empire, has published a scorching pamphlet on "British Policy in China." Mr. Frank Newman, of the philosophic school of Radicals has returned to the charge against Lord Palmerston's management of this question, and denounces Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden for deserting their former principles, and allowing the Government to work what crimes they pleased in China, so that a Reform Bill might be given in atonement. Mr. Gladstone's conduct he considers most strange, in supplying funds for the war before they were voted by Parliament, though he denounced its previous phases.

A great dearth of all kinds of coin prevails in the Austrian dominions. I have met several travellers who feared they could not get away from Pesth and other principal towns, because the railway officials or private traders were unable to give them change for the gold which they brought with them. The difficulty has reached to such a height that business arrangements were completely impeded in many places.

Some are now eager to maintain that Russia hoped, at the Warsaw meeting, to induce the German Powers to resume the Oriental question, and to aid in the cancelling of the Treaty of 1856, but the probabilities are against report.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 22.

Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday included their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and the Princess of Leiningen, their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Holstein-Augustenbourg, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Lady in Waiting to the Hereditary Princess, Lady Caroline Barrington, Major-General the Hon C and Mrs. Grey, the Hon Mr Wellesley, the Hon Mrs T M Biddulph, Captain G H Seymour, R N, Major Cowell, R E, Major Elphinstone, R E, and Mr Woodward.

The following had the honour of being invited after dinner—The Rev Lord and Lady Wriothesley Russell, Miss Russell, Colonel the Hon A N and Lady Mary Hood, Miss Hood, Major-General and Lady Emily Seymour, Miss Seymour, and Lady Bentinck.

VICEREGAL COURT.

His Excellency entertained at dinner, on Thursday, at the Viceregal Lodge, the following:—Colonel and Mrs Lake, Mrs Collingwood Dickson, Mrs Marshall, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Radcliff, Dr Radcliff, the Dean of the Chapel Royal and Mrs Graves, Captain Vaughan, R N; Sir Edward Grogan, Sir Richard Griffith, Major and Mrs Bramston Smith, Mr and Mrs George Roe, Major-General Gordon Higgins, Mr and Mrs Vance, Dr and Mrs Johnston, Mr and Mrs Chick Smith, Mr and Miss Cornwall Colonel, Mrs, and Miss Rutherford, Mr and Mrs Loftus Bland, Mr H Cardwell, Dr Stewart, Mr Kinahan, Colonel Romilly, Mr W Stokes, Mr Hatchell, Captain Everard, Captain Shuldham, A D C in Waiting.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry are expected in town in a few days from Ireland.

The Earl and Countess Howe have arrived at Curzon House from Gopsall Hall, Leicestershire.

The Countess of Caledon, on leaving Windsor Castle, proceeded to the Grove, near Watford, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Clarendon.

Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe and the Hon. Misses Canning have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square, from Scotland.

We are glad to learn that the Marquis of Clanricarde continues to recover daily from the effects of his recent accident.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—The Count and Countess de Jarnac, from Thomastown Castle; Lady Rossmore and the Hon Henry Westenra, from Ballyfree, Co Wicklow; Major, Mrs and Miss Arundall, Mr and the Misses Putlands, Mr and Mrs Moriarty, Mr and Mrs Rynd and family, Dr Duggan and Mrs Scully, from Clonmel; Rev Dr Greene and Miss Greene, Rev Mr Grant, Mrs and Miss Falkner, Mr Mrs and Miss Butler, Mr and Mrs Rogerson, Mr and Mrs White, Mrs and Miss Mullins, Captain Rotheram, Messrs Jones, Stephens, Barnes, David Fleming, Lawler, Reilly, Vincent, Staunton (2). Departures—Col Mrs and Miss Knox Gore, and Mrs Pery, for Belleek Manor, Co Mayo; the Dean of Armagh and Mrs Disney, for the Deanery; Mr and Mrs St George Deane and family, for London; General and Mrs Johnstone, Dr and Mrs Bury, for England; Mrs and the Misses Donaldson, for Ratholden, Navan; Dr and Mrs Mack, of Canada, for Holyhead; Mrs Usher, for the Continent.

The Church

SERVICES AND ANTHEMS FOR TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), NOV. 25TH.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Chant—Woodward; Service—Cantata—Stevenson; Anthem—Epistle for St Innocent's day—Stevenson.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL—Chant, Venite—Dr. Smith; Psalms—Stevenson (E); Service—Dr. Smith; Anthem—God is our hope—Green.

CHAPEL ROYAL.—Chant—Stevenson; Service—King (D); Anthem—O Lord, thou hast searched me out—Croft.

ENGLISH CURACIES VACANT.

Barnsley, St Mary, Yorkshire: dio Ripon
Birmingham, St Luke's: dio Worcester
Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts: dio Salisbury, with title
Bringhurst, Leicestershire: dio Peterborough
Hoo, Norfolk: dio Norwich
Kibworth-Beauchamp, Leicestershire: dio Peterborough
Lacock, Wilts: dio Salisbury: assist: stipend £80.
Marsham, Norfolk: dio Norwich
Melton, High, co and dio York
Mexborough, co and dio York
Monk's Kirby, Warwickshire: dio Worcester
Morley, Derbyshire: dio Lichfield
Norbury w Shelston, Derbyshire: dio Lichfield
Stretton, Lancashire: dio Manchester: stipend £80 and house
Wheldrake, co and dio York.
Wilton, Wilts: dio Salisbury: stipend £50 with title.

PROFESSORSHIP.

Sandhurst Royal Military College: Classics: Rev E M Heale, prom.

MASTERSHIP.

Potton Free School, Beds: salary £26: testimonials before December 1.

NEW SPIRITUAL PEER.—In consequence of the demise of the Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Waldegrave), who will be installed in his cathedral church on the 17th instant, will take his seat in the House of Peers at the opening of the session. As junior bishop it will be his duty to read prayers daily in the House.

The Lord Bishop of Down purposes holding an ordination in the parish church of Ballymena, on Friday, 21st December, 1860. Divine service will commence (D.V.) at half-past 11. Candidates for the united dioceses must present themselves at the Palace, on Tuesday, the 18th, and following days, at eleven o'clock precisely, for examination. The necessary papers to be lodged with the Registrar, J. Higgins, Esq., 1, Donegall-place Buildings, Belfast, on or before the 7th December. Candidates from other dioceses must forward their letters dimissory, with certificates of examination to the registrar, Belfast, on or before the 18th December and must attend personally at the Registry Office, on Thursday, 20th, at two o'clock, for the purpose of taking the necessary oaths.

Thanks.

From the Honorary Secretaries to the Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools, per Mr. Wood, 41, Nicholas-street, to the Right Hon. Lord Talbot de Malahide, for £2, per Rev. Thomas R. Shore; and to Miss Orr, for £1, per Rev. H. H. Dickinson.

From the Honorary Secretaries of Mrs. Whately's Memorial Fund for the following sums:—Viscount de Vesci, £5; the Provost of Trinity College, £5; the Earl of Erne, £20.

University Intelligence.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

DIVINITY SCHOOL—ARCHBISHOP KING'S PRIZE.—1st, Hall (Wm.); 2nd, Kirkpatrick (Frs.)

The Army.

Captain Mercer's 3rd battery, 4th brigade Field Artillery, embarked on Wednesday, at Woolwich, on board the troopship Norwood, Captain Bristow, for Auckland, New Zealand. The battery consists of Captain Mercer, in command; second Captain W. H. Watson, who has proceeded by the overland route to prepare the horses for the use of the battery on their arrival; second Captain A. S. Hunter, Lieutenant H. C. Magenis, Lieutenant A. T. Pickard, and Assistant-Surgeon W. Temple, M.B.; 256 non-commissioned officers and men, and 22 women and children.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Thursday, at the Admiralty:—Lieutenant E F Weld, additional to the Hawke, for the Coastguard Service; Henry W Inglis, master, to the Gorgon; Frederick Townshend, master, to the Icarus; Jame Roffee, chief engineer, to the Asia, for the Sutlej; Peter Wood, chief engineer, to the Mersey; William J Taylor, master's assistant, to the Rhadamanthus; and Alfred Barrow, paymaster, to the Barracouta.

The Magistracy.

On the recommendation of the Marquis of Donegall, Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Alexander Murray, Esq., of Drumadoan-house, Cloughmills, a magistrate for the county of Antrim.

REGIMENTAL BADGES.—The mottoes and badges of some regiments are of historic, whilst others are of a still more special interest. The 1st Dragoons are known by "Spectemur agendo;" and "Vestigia nulla retrorsum" the Coldstream Guards; "Nulli Secundus" used in the vernacular, Second to None, by the 2d Dragoons in allusion to their position upon the army list; the 16th Lancers have the apt words, "Aut cursu aut cominus armis!" the 15th Hussars give the modest promise of "Merebimur;" while the Scots Fusilier Guards rejoice in the double motto of "En ferus hostis," and "Unita fortior;" the 2nd Infantry bear the words, "Pristinæ virtutis memores," and "Vel exuviæ triumphant." The former motto was won by that regiment in 1703, at the siege of Tongres; their badge of the Pascal Lamb, the ensign of Portugal, was granted to it in honour of the Queen, Katharine of Braganza, in 1661, as they are known as the Queen's Royals; but it was perverted into a cruel slander when the regiment was commanded by Colonel Kirke, in 1685, when their popular designation of Kirke's lambs was attributed to their presence at the "Bloody Assizes" of Judge Jeffreys. The "Quo fata vocant," of the 5th Fusiliers, took origin probably in a regimental order of merit, established in 1767.—*Once a Week.*

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.—From returns just published, it appears that the average time of the Montreal ocean steamers (which leave Liverpool every Monday for Quebec in the summer and Portland in the winter, and calling at Londonderry the following day), carrying the mails between Liverpool and Montreal, is only eleven days five hours, making a striking comparison between the rapid transit of these steamers and the recent slow progress of the Royal squadron from Portland to Plymouth. The homeward passage of this line is ordinarily about ten days.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

It is said that according to ancient precedent, if the Emperor could find three prelates sufficiently docile to join in the imposition of hands, the Pope's assent to episcopal appointments would be unnecessary.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—Some changes in the Constitution in a liberal sense are expected. It is said that Count De Persigny and Count Walewski will enter the Ministry.

AMERICA.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY.—The Montreal Company's steamship Canadian arrived in Lough Foyle at an early hour this morning. The mails, passengers, and latest telegrams were embarked at 4 p.m., and the Canadian steamed out for Portland immediately after.

The Bohemian, homeward, which is due here since Monday, has not yet arrived.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY NIGHT.—The Montreal Ocean steamship Bohemian, with dates from Quebec to the 10th. It touched at Moville at 8 p.m., and transferred all her mails on board a tender in waiting. She brings 52 passengers. Experienced heavy easterly winds up to the 17th. Passed steamship North American off Farther Point on the 11th instant, and New York packet Traverse on the 10th inst. On the latter day she also passed from 30 to 40 windbound vessels. The news from the United States anticipated.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—Messrs. Howard and Morgan's Receipts:—Flour very dull and inactive, owing to amount of tonnage; No 1 procurable at 5.30; money in fair demand at 5 dols. Receipts moderate; wheat dull and declined; Upper Canada spring, 117; Chicago spring procurable at 126; peas nominal, 72½; ashes, quiet; pots, 5.50 to 5.55; pearls, 5.50 to 60.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC EXPLORING YACHT FOX.

SOUTHAMPTON, NOV. 23RD, EVENING.—The celebrated exploring Arctic yacht Fox, Captain Allen Young, arrived in Portland roads, this evening, from the coasts of the Falloe Islands, Iceland, and Greenland, where she has been engaged surveying the route for the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph. The severity of the season in the North regions has been greater this year than has been experienced for twenty years past. The Fox remained in Greenland till the 8th November, when winter had fairly set in. She succeeded in examining and sounding the fords on the south coast, and proving the practicability for the reception of the cable. The Fox also coasted down a considerable extent of the east coast of Greenland, hitherto supposed to be inaccessible, besides making a series of deep soundings. They bring home a variety of specimens in natural history, and photographs of scenery and costume, of the countries visited.

THE GARIBALDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

The Italian correspondent of the *Daily News* announces that the question of the Southern arm disbandment has been satisfactorily settled. Count Cavour has over-ruled General Fanti's order of the day, which was tantamount to a peremptory disbandment of Garibaldi's army. Its cadres will be kept as the nucleus of a corps, around whose flag will gather the volunteers who shall be called forth to fight the last war against Austria. A hope is expressed that Garibaldi may now be induced to leave his retirement at Caprera, and come once more amidst his companions in arms.

THE SHEDDON CASE.

Yesterday was the eleventh day the court has been occupied with this case. The evidence given was devoid of public interest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Globe* announces that her Majesty has signified her intention of conferring the Order of the Garter on the Duke of Newcastle.

Mr. R. Pyner will offer himself as the Liberal candidate at Ripon.

Rev. J. W. Nutt has been appointed Assistant-Inspector of Schools.

Earl of Chichester is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Sussex.

Count Apponyi has not gone to stay at Mount Edgcumbe.

PLYMOUTH, FRIDAY.—The Victoria and Albert will sail at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY (212, Great Brunswick-street).—The inaugural address (Session 1860-61) will be delivered at the meeting of this society, on Monday evening next, the 26th instant, by W. Torbet Young, Esq. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock precisely. Admission only by cards issued by the vice-presidents, officers, and members of the society.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN CONNEXION WITH THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Messrs. Hodges, Smith, & Co. have undertaken the publication of the lectures to be delivered before this association. The first of the series, by the Archdeacon of Kildare (Ven. John Gregg, D.D.) will (D.V.) be delivered in the Rotundo, on Wednesday evening, December 5th.

THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF IRELAND.—The usual half-yearly meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland will be held (God willing) in Dublin, on Wednesday, the 5th December, and following days. The importance of the present crisis, and the certainty that the Orange Institution will be subject of Parliamentary debates during the ensuing session, will ensure a good attendance of the members of the Grand Lodge.—*Downshire Protestant.*

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—Twenty-seven invalids belonging to this body arrived at the North-wall yesterday morning, by the steamer Sea Nymph, from Holyhead. They came direct from France, and on landing proceeded in covered cars to Mr. Coffey's hotel, Lower Bridge-street, where they put up. There was no demonstration of feeling on the part of the public, and no notice taken of them.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Last evening, at 8 o'clock, a lecture was delivered on the above subject, in the Metropolitan Hall, by the Rev J. B. Smyth. The attendance was not large. The attendance was not large. The Rev Thos. Scott occupied the chair. The lecturer drew attention, in the first place, to the increased activity now going on in the religious world, as one of the most remarkable signs of the times; and also to the temperance movement, and the great scientific discoveries which have been latterly made. He also noticed the political movement now taking place in Italy. The lecture was of a rather discursive character, and was concluded about half-past nine o'clock.

DOG HOSPITAL IN CORK.—A new feature in veterinary practice, as carried out hitherto in this country, has been introduced by the Messrs. Olden, of Winthrop-street, by the formation of an hospital for dogs, which they have recently fitted up with every appliance which modern science could suggest for the cure of disease. By many persons veterinary science is supposed to be limited to equine treatment; whereas, in its scientific and more extended sense, it includes the pathology and cure of the diseases of all animals, and may be defined as the application of medical and surgical science to animal treatment. Canine disease is as varied, and requires as careful an application of scientific principles, as the maladies of the human frame, and in England and France hospitals, specially fitted up for dogs, attended by diplomatists of the veterinary colleges, have been for some years in operation with most beneficial results as regards the cure of disease. In Ireland the Messrs. Olden have been the first to introduce this interesting department of veterinary practice, being induced to it by frequent applications from the owners of valuable dogs for remedial treatment against some of the multiform illnesses to which they are liable. Messrs. Olden's hospital is a comfortable, well-ventilated apartment, furnished with five beds, the temperature being kept up by a stove, and regulated with a thermometer to the proper curative standard. Yesterday, when our reporter visited it, there was but one patient, some others which had previously occupied beds having been discharged cured a short time before. The only remaining occupant, a valuable hound, was suffering from an acute attach of St. Vitus's dance, which, however, was already much abated by the treatment and medicines he had received.—*Cork Paper.*

APPOINTMENT.—At a meeting of the Dispensary and House Committees, held on Tuesday, in the board-room of Barrington's Hospital, Limerick, Stephen MacMahon, Esq., M.D., was unanimously nominated to the offices of medical officer to the dispensary and to Barrington's Hospital, in the room of Dr. Myles V. Bourke, resigned.

POISONOUS PAPER HANGINGS.—A child, three years old, was poisoned in London, last week, by "arsenical exhalations from the green paper of a breakfastroom." That the use of paper, thus prepared, in covering the walls of apartments, especially bed-rooms, is highly dangerous, is a fact which by this time should be universally known.

A NEW ENGLISH MISSION TO ITALY.—The Rev. M. A. Camilleri, curate to the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, canon of Westminster Abbey, is about to proceed to Italy, as one of several agents who will be accredited to carry out a new English mission amongst the Italian people. The primary objects of the missionaries will be to encourage internal reformation in every way possible. 1. By the judicious distribution of the Anglo-Continental Society's Italian publications and Italian prayer book. 2. By explaining by word of mouth the limits of the legitimate jurisdiction and authority of the Bishop of Rome, especially with reference to the liberties of the churches of North Italy and Sicily. 3. By enforcing on excited minds the necessity of ecclesiastical order. 4. By convincing men, both by argument and by the example of the English Church, of the possibility of a national church reforming itself, and being at once Catholic and Protestant; Catholic in maintaining the faith and discipline of the holy Catholic Church, Protestant in rejecting Papal usurpation and dogma. The missionaries are also to be instructed to avoid any transgression of the law of the land, and to abstain from any attempt at drawing individuals out of the Italian Church into separate communities. Mr. Camilleri was educated at Malta College, and is reported to be well qualified for the duties he is about to discharge.

THE LATE DISASTROUS FIRES IN THE CITY—MEETING TO ESTABLISH A SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.

A numerous and influential meeting was held yesterday, at Reynolds' Hotel, Upper Sackville-street, for the purpose of devising means to establish a regularly-organised mode of saving human life, in the event of fire, the want of which has been so generally and painfully felt since the late melancholy occurrence that took place at Kildare-street.

The chair was taken by WM. DIGGES LA TOUCHE, S.C.

The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, and expressed his great anxiety to co-operate in any movement which had for its object the preservation of the lives of the citizens from fire. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Daniell, and S. D. Dougal, Esq., C.E., were appointed honorary secretaries to the meeting.

Dr. Daniell stated that about a week ago Mr. Dougal and he had had a casual meeting, at which they discussed the feasibility of being able to organise in Dublin, a society similar to that so long and so successfully established in London, for the preservation of life from fire. (Hear, hear.) He might mention, in the first instance, that this society was supported solely by voluntary contributions. It was independent of the corporation and of the police force. (Hear, hear.) It was wholly independent, also, of the London Fire Brigade. The London Society had only one object in view—namely, the preservation of human life. They had at present 73 fire-escapes, located in different portions of London, as close and convenient to each other as was consistent with an advantageous distribution of them over so large an area. He held a map in his hand which showed, by a red dot, the *locus in quo* of each fire escape station. There was an experienced conductor in charge of each escape during the night, and the moment he received information of a fire he was obligated to proceed to it, and to render all the assistance in his power. In order to make these men careful in the performance of their duties, prizes were annually awarded, and last year over £200 were expended in this way for meritorious conduct. These 73 fire-escapes were supervised by four inspectors, whose duty it was to visit the stations alternately each night in the week, to see that the men were at their posts, and that the escapes were in working order. Unless each fire-escape was kept in perfect order, and located within a convenient distance, it was utterly useless (Hear, hear.) It was also necessary that it should be worked by men who thoroughly understood its management. (Hear, hear.) His colleague and he had waited that morning on Sir E. Grogan, to ask him to take the chair at that important and influential meeting, but he declined to do so, in consequence of his impression being that the police force of Dublin has the power to provide fire-escapes. They thought it better to go to head-quarters at once, when they heard this opinion expressed by Sir E. Grogan, and accordingly they had an interview with Mr. O'Ferrall and Colonel Lake. Both these functionaries distinctly informed them that the police authorities had not even power to form a fire brigade, much less to procure fire-escapes; nor did these gentlemen seem inclined to take upon themselves any responsibility on the subject. (Hear, hear.) They (the hon. secretaries) accordingly waited on several citizens who had promised the most cordial assistance and co-operation. (Hear, hear.) Each of the London fire-escapes cost £60. They were constructed on the very best models, having copper gauzes on the backs of them, to prevent them from taking fire. The maintenance of each escape cost about £80 per annum; but the cost in Dublin would not be so much; £70 would be ample, according to the calculations they had made, for the yearly maintenance, of each escape in proper and efficient order. (Hear hear.) The secretary of the London Society, had informed him that the conductors were allowed from 20s to 25s a week. The corporation, it appeared, had no legal power to provide fire-escapes, and even if they had, probably they would be better managed if supported by voluntary contributions. (Hear, hear.)

In reply to the chairman,

Dr. Daniell stated that he considered 10 or 12 fire-escapes would be sufficient for the city. They had better, however, make a beginning with four. He might mention that 94 lives were saved last year by means of the London fire-escapes. One of the rules which the London Society had in operation was, that upon the conductor receiving information of a fire, he should procure the assistance of three men, police-constables if possible.

Mr. Malley observed, that the engine-keeper in each parish, who usually had at his command on emergencies two or three "handy men," might fill the situation of conductor.

The Chairman said that there could be but one opinion as to the desirability of procuring fire-escapes, but it was a matter for consideration whether it would not be better to urge upon the Corporation the advisability of procuring an Act of Parliament to enable them to do so, or whether the matter should be left to private enterprise. Voluntary contributions, generally speaking, went on very satisfactorily for a couple of years; but after that they miserably failed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dougal, Hon. Sec., said he was happy to see by the public papers that St. Mary's parish had determined to take active steps in this matter. Mr. Frazer had informed him he would be happy to contribute to the funds of the society which they were about to establish the sum of £60, provided the escape was kept in the parish.

Mr. Frazer—No; I said I would guarantee that amount; but, of course, I am ready and anxious to contribute myself individually. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman said that in St. Anne's parish they could raise, in a moment's notice, the amount necessary for the purchase of a fire-escape.

Mr. Dougal observed that the London Society commenced with only 6 escapes, and that now they had upwards of 70. They raised annually, by voluntary contributions, upwards of £8,000 a year, and if they had contributions to the extent of £1,000 a year in Dublin the citizens would be provided with ample means for the protection of their lives in the case of fire. (Hear.)

Mr. Acheson suggested that they should at once proceed to pass resolutions affirming the necessity of establishing an organisation for the protection of life from fire.

Mr. Malley was of opinion that preliminary discussion of the objects of the society, and of the means by which it was determined to carry them out, was advantageous for the successful promotion of the movement they had in view. (Hear, hear.) He was perfectly convinced that an effectual movement could be at once set on foot, which was based upon preservation, the first law of human nature. (Hear, hear.) In reference to the observation of the chairman, he did not think it was advisable to postpone action on this matter until they procured an Act of Parliament. The recent melancholy occurrence in Kildare-street had so aroused public apathy that, considering the volatile and enthusiastic disposition of the Irish people, it would be, perhaps, inadvisable to lose the present favourable opportunity which had arisen for carrying out their views. (Hear, hear.) He presumed the suggestion of the chairman mainly referred to the procuring of a public act, by which the Corporation would be enabled to levy a tax for the efficient organisation and establishment of a fire brigade; but that meeting should not be inactive in the meantime, for he was quite certain that the citizens of Dublin would be found willing and anxious, even in the absence of any legislative enactment, to forward the praiseworthy objects of such a society. (Hear, hear.) The Mendicity Institution had been in existence many years, and it was entirely supported by voluntary contributions. That institution was of great importance to the city, but the society, the laying of the foundation stone of which had been so happily and prosperously inaugurated, was of scarcely less importance, and was equally deserving of public sympathy and support. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Frazer proposed the resolution, to the effect—"That the late fire in Kildare-street, which was attended with such melancholy loss of life, demanded the co-operation of the Irish public in the formation of a society to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of such a scene as was witnessed on that occasion." He was of opinion that such a society as was contemplated would exercise a salutary check over the engine-keepers of the various parishes, and would have the effect of preventing that confusion and obstruction to the public authorities which were invariably to be witnessed at fires. They had a fire-engine in Mary's parish, which cost £500, and upwards of £100 a year to maintain it, but it was disgraceful to see occasionally the adventitious aid which was resorted to in order to get it into working order. The society would be a great auxiliary to the parish establishments and he knew of no citizen who was so niggardly as to refuse to give his proportionate contribution towards an object which was so meritorious. (Hear, hear.) He would not limit the subscription to any particular amount, but would leave it open to the citizens of all classes to assist in establishing a society which had its origin in a wise and prudent determination. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Shaw seconded the resolution, which, being put from the chair, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Eason proposed the next resolution—"That the funds for the organisation and conducting of this society be raised by donations, and voluntary contributions to be raised in the usual manner." He observed that he was intimately acquainted with the working of the London Society, and, although its funds were entirely raised by voluntary contributions, he could assure the meeting the public exhibited on all occasions the utmost willingness to support it. (Hear, hear.) It was no uncommon thing to see most respectable traders subscribing such a small sum as five shillings; and if the subscriptions were not limited to any partiticular sum they would find that there would be an annual income derived from the generosity of the public upon which they could rely as stable. (Hear, hear.) They might, also, with certainty rely upon co-operation and support of insurance offices commensurate with the extent of the interest they had at stake. (Hear, hear.) Private contributions had not failed in England, and he had no doubt but the same would be the case in Dublin, if only a few energetic men, undeterred by temporary difficulties, would put their shoulders to the wheel, and determine to carry out the project they had in view. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. H. Curry seconded the resolution. He was connected with the Royal Insurance Company, and he might state, for public information, that a movement was on foot for the establishment of a fire brigade, which he hoped, when it was established, would be as favourably received as was the object of the present meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sexton said the parish engines under the present mode of working, were almost useless, although they were attended with great expense to the parishioners. As churchwarden of the parish of St. Anne's, he thought it his duty to calculate the cost of maintaining the engine for the past three years, and he found it amounted to £240. He submitted these figures, with observations upon the state of the fire plugs, to Mr. Cardwell, Chief Secretary, who placed them before the Lord Lieutenant, and he received a reply from his Excellency, stating that the Government had the whole matter under consideration, and that a measure was in preparation for the providing the city of Dublin with a proper means of security in the case of a fire. (Hear, hear.) Voluntary contributions were generally well maintained for a short period, but subsequently fell off. He thought it was a good suggestion to commence the movement at once, and when they find the public did not perform their duty, then they might apply for an Act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was put from the chair and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Acheson proposed the next resolution, to the effect that the rules at present in operation for the government of the London Society be adopted, as far as practicable, for the purposes of the Irish Society, and that Captain Knox be empowered to call on the Secretary of the London Society, and also to procure four escapes on the latest and most improved principles. They should bear in mind that the object of the meeting was to procure fire-escapes, and the means of working them in the speediest manner possible. As a member of the Corporation, he might state that he preferred acting with the citizens than with that body. (Hear, hear.) Independent action, would, in his opinion, be more congenial to the feelings of the citizens, and would be attended with speedier results. There was a project brought before the Corporation some time ago for the purchase of fire-escapes, but only one was procured, which one was placed in the police barrack at Kevin-street, and turned out perfectly useless. (Hear, hear.) On several occasions he had implored of the Corporation to put that fire-escape in some central position, but notwithstanding it was left locked in the hands of the police, and had never been used on the occasion of a fire in the city. (Hear, hear.) At the calamitous fire in Kildare-street, why did not the Lord Mayor order it out? If it had been placed in College-green, for instance, it could have been made available even by the humblest of the community. (Hear, hear.) He would be no party to waiting for the action of the Corporation in this matter. They were exceedingly slow, and before they properly determined upon doing anything, Heaven only knew how many lives might be lost. (Hear, hear.) Having seen the subject of fire-escapes discussed in the papers, he immediately set to work, and got in a few moments thirty subscribers of £1 each, and one lady told him she would be most happy to subscribe £5. (Hear, hear.) He ventured to assert that he would collect in the South City Ward alone sufficient to buy four fire-escapes; and he would have no hesitation in taking upon himself the responsibility of ordering them. (Hear, hear.) He liked action and not talk; and it was their imperative duty to show the citizens that in this matter they were in earnest. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. Lewis seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Malley doubted the expediency of procuring four fire-escapes at once. He thought that if they procured one, they would be able to find artisans skilful enough in Dublin to manufacture any others which might be required.

A Gentleman present said that the fire-escapes were the exclusive property of the patentees.

Mr. Beach addressed the meeting upon the utility of an apparatus which he was exhibiting in the Rotundo, to be used in the interior of houses in the case of fire.

Captain Knox, proprietor of the IRISH TIMES, said that he had been entrusted with the following resolution, which he felt great pleasure in moving:—"That a deputation be formed of respectable and influential citizens, to wait on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to ask his co-operation, and to become a patron of the society, and, in the event of his consent being obtained, that the society be called 'The Royal Irish Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.'" He said the society in London, the successful working of which they had heard of that evening, was under the patronage of her Majesty, and also of the Prince Consort. He thought that the fact of the Lord Lieutenant conferring his patronage upon the similar society which they were now about to establish in Dublin would be a very effectual aid to it in becoming to a great extent as efficient as that in London. (Hear, hear.) They all knew how anxious his Excellency was to aid every movement that was likely to benefit Ireland (Hear, hear.) No Lord Lieutenant had ever been more so. His Excellency took a deep interest in the sufferers by the late calamity in Kildare-street, and had personally visited Hughes, and the others who had been so miraculously saved. (Hear, hear.) He had also signified his intentions of becoming a liberal subscriber to the fund that was being raised for their benefit. (Hear, hear.) He might also add that, as he intended to proceed to London shortly, he would have great pleasure in carrying out the wishes of the meeting as contained in a previous resolution. (Hear)

Mr. Malley seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair and unanimously adopted.

Other resolutions of a formal character, authorising the secretaries to write to the Earl of Roden, Lord Leitrim, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and others, for their consent to become vice-presidents of the society, and nominating a committee, with power to add to their number, to carry out the objects of the meeting, were then put and carried.

On the motion of Doctor M'Callis, seconded by Mr. Wisheart, a vote of thanks was passed to the press generally, but particularly to the IRISH TIMES, for the strenuous spirit in which they advocated this movement.

Mr. Frazer moved, and Mr. Malley seconded, an unanimous vote of thanks to the hon. secretaries.

Mr. LaTouche then vacated the chair, and Mr. James Malley having been called thereto, a vote of thanks was passed to the prior chairman, and the meeting separated.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY—HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.

London, Thursday.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, was held this day, at one o'clock, in the London Tavern, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the company. The Irish directors were represented by Mr. Edmond Power, and Mr. James Delahunty, of Waterford.

Mr. Charles Colman, chairman of the company, took the chair.

Mr. Slade Parker read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the following report of directors:—

The results of the railway for the half-year ending 29th of September, 1860, are as follow:—

Receipts, ...		£10,078 17 0
Working expenses, ...		5,237 4 8
Balance, ...		4,841 12 3
Receipts for corresponding half-year ..	£11,335 17 8	
Working expenses,	5,367 19 3	
		5,967 18 5
Against this half-year,		1,125 6 2
To the balance of this half-year, ...	£4,841 12 3	
Add balance carried from last half-year	112 11 3	
	4,954 3 6	
Deduct interest from loan capital ...	3,389 7 4	
Leaves to credit of revenue, ...	£1,564 16 2	

The receipts of the past half year have been chiefly affected by a decrease in the passenger traffic.

This circumstance has had our full consideration.

During the first two months we found a decrease of over £300 had arisen from the impetus given to the traffic, during the same period last year, owing to the movements of troops consequent upon the general elections in the country.

The unprecedented wet weather during the following summer months of this half year, together with the late harvest, materially interfered with excursionists and the public generally from availing themselves of the facilities afforded for passing over your line to the several places of summer resort adjacent to the railway.

The receipts in cattle, principally pigs (the latter an important element in your traffic) have been also influenced to a great extent, in common with other lines in Ireland, by the agricultural depression, and other causes, during the past winter and the spring of this year.

Our arrangements with the Waterford and Limerick Company, for carrying out the working agreement, are now on the point of being brought to a close.

The effect will be, as stated in our circular dated the 25th of August, a considerable saving in the working expenses.

We deem it necessary to bring under your notice an item of £1,288 16s, as shown in the general balance sheet, under the head of "outstanding accounts, not taken to debit this last half-year."

We recommend the payment of a dividend of one per cent. per annum on the preference stock out of the sum available for dividend, and that the balance of £580 7s 8d be applied towards the payment of such "outstanding accounts."

We are much gratified in being enabled to state that the contract for the making of the extension line has been taken by an eminent contractor, and that he is now making the necessary arrangements for commencing the works. An application to Parliament will be made in the next session for an abandonment of the authorised line between Abbeyleix and Mountrath, and for the construction of a line to Maryborough in lieu thereof; and also for powers to construct a branch line from Attanagh, *via* Durrow and Rathdowney, to the Roscrea Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway. A glance at the map will satisfy each shareholder of the importance of this line to the Waterford and Kilkenny Company.

CHARLES ROBERT COLMAN, Chairman.
WILLIAM SLADE PARKER, Secretary.

RESIDENT ENGINEER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—I have again the pleasure of reporting the safe working of your line during the past half year.

The way and works are in good repair.

A pier has been placed under the timber viaduct over the river Nore, at Thomastown, which will greatly increase the strength and durability of that structure.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN CHALONER SMITH.

Engineer's Office, Waterford, 29th October, 1860.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so expressed his regret that it was not a more satisfactory one. He was, however, confident that his colleagues in Ireland had, since the management of the line was undertaken by them, done their utmost to increase the revenue of the company, and that only for the unfortunate circumstances referred to in the report, he was sure the management would have been successful. Though the arrangements with the Waterford and Limerick Company had not been completed, he expected that they would be in another week or two. The Waterford and Limerick Company would then undertake the working of their line by which a large saving would be effected annually to the Kilkenny Company. He should observe, in reference to the £1,200 which did not appear in the last half-yearly report, the secretary had informed him that the accounts of the last half year had been made up in the same manner precisely as their accounts had always been, and that the £1,200 had not been inserted because it had not been paid. As no further explanations were necessary, he would conclude by moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. S. W. Hill having seconded the motion, it was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. T. W. Hill seconded, a motion for the payment of the one per cent. per annum on the preference stock.

The motion was adopted.

Alderman Delahunty thought it is his duty, as an Irish director, to make a few observations with respect to the future prospects of the company. Instead of a feeling of despondency, he thought they should be confident of ultimate success with respect to this line. They had passed through many difficulties, but circumstances did not augur a recurrence of these. The second half-year's traffic of last year was very bad, and the period from March to September, which included the summer months, showed a considerable decrease. The harvest of last year was very bad, and the summer of the present, as all knew, had been unusually unfavourable; so that the seaside traffic, to which Kilkenny contributed, had been very small. This decrease of seaside traffic had effected the Waterford and Tramore line to such an extent that it was scarcely three fourths of last year. The result was, that the directors of that line had been unable to pay a dividend. He was glad to say that since the 29th of September the traffic on the Waterford and Kilkenny line had increased. In the two months since the increase had been upwards of £200, and for the last week it was £31. These figures were taken from the traffic manager's returns. A further developement might be expected when the Waterford and Limerick Company had the working of their line, for the rolling stock of that company was better calculated for such development than the rolling stock of their own company. He had never believed that the Waterford and Kilkenny line would pay without extensions to connect it with the interior of the country. The line had cost £20,000 a mile, and it was not to be expected that when merely confined to the South-eastern coast it could be a profitable concern; but in the last session of Parliament an act for a line from Kilkenny to Mountrath was obtained, and such was the support given to that extension that it was intended to apply to Parliament for a deviation from Abbeyleix to Maryborough, so that the line might be brought to the latter place; and also for a bill to make a branch from Athangan, through Durrow and Rathdowny, and so on to Roscrea. Other extensions would afterwards be promoted, and the result would be that the Waterford and Kilkenny line would hereafter become one of the best lines in Ireland. If the shareholders promoted these extensions, and resolved to be content with a low interest for a few years, the line would ultimately pay well. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. Power would take the liberty of adding a very few words to what had fallen from his friend, Alderman Delahunty, inasmuch as he had come three hundred miles to have the pleasure of meeting the shareholders that day. The shareholders would see, by the report for the half year preceding the last, that the Irish directors had taken the management of the line under very unfavourable circumstances. When they got charge of it there was on it a debt amounting to £21,429 17s 6d, which had since all been paid, and now there was not one sixpence due to the Loan Commissioners for either interest or instalments. As to future prospects, it was confidently anticipated that the coming winter would be better than any which the company had had.

In reply to an Honourable Proprietor,

Mr. Power said that the money with which the Loan Commissioners had been paid off had been raised at the rate of six per cent. for three years, and five per cent. afterwards.

Mr. Delahunty observed that the money had been raised at five per cent. temporarily, on the understanding that if the loan was to be continued the lenders would take six per cent. of perpetual debenture stock of the company. That stock would bear six per cent. for only two and a half years from the present time. After that it would only bear five.

Mr. Power proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried, and the proceedings ended.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF FRANCIS II.

The *Times* and *Daily News* contain the following dispatch:—

NAPLES, THURSDAY AFTERNOON.—We have just received information that Francis II. burst a bloodvessel yesterday. A steamer has arrived from Gaeta for medical assistance. The Queen mother and her children have left for Civitta Vecchia. A ministerial change is expected, and it is almost certain that a Council of State will be convoked forthwith.

CESSION OF VENETIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says, negociations for the cession of Venetia have been commenced, and that a long conference on the subject took place at the Foreign Office on Wednesday between M. Thouvenel, Prince Metternich, and M. de Kisseleff.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes a convention, according to which, the Sardinian debt chargeable to Savoy and Nice is fixed at 4,500,000 of Sardinian rentes, which the French Government undertakes to remit to Sardinia.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

The *Times* says, it is understood that one of the stipulations of the recent loan of £800,000 from France to the Viceroy of Egypt is that the Egyptian Government shall contract no new engagements without offering them, in the first instance, to French capitalists.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes an imperial decree, abolishing the prohibition against the exportation of iron ore, which may henceforth be exported free of duty.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.—The ratification of the French Loan was sent to Paris yesterday. The arrears due to the troops have been paid.

The foreign representatives are about to submit a scheme of financial and political reform to the Porte.

Stamp duties have been created, and a tax on cattle introduced.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

PLYMOUTH, FRIDAY.—The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with the Austrian standard at the main mast, and having on board the Empress of Austria, arrived this morning. A royal salute was fired from the citadel, and the ships in the Sound, and the port admiral, and officials proceeded on board to pay their respects to her Majesty.

The Victoria and Albert went into harbour to coal and is expected to leave for Madeira this evening, in company with the Royal yacht Osborne. It is probable her Majesty will land during the day.

SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

At a dinner given to the Mapor of Derby, Mr. Bass, M.P., said that the number of speeches delivered last session was 10,473. The most eminent members of the House spoke but seldom; Lord Stanley only 9 times, but Mr. Ayrton had spoken 207; Mr. Edwin James, 196; Mr. Pope Hennessy, 109; Mr. Malins, 103; and Mr. Darby Griffiths, 101 times. Nine metropolitan members, not including Middlesex and the city of London, made 950 speeches. The number of members who did not speak at all was 245, but they nevertheless devoted themselves to the real arduous duties of Parliament, as shown by attendance on committees and at divisions.

THE BURNING OF THE MAIL STEAMER CONNAUGHT.

Yesterday a Board of Trade inquiry was commenced at the Greenwich Police-court into the circumstances attending the loss of the Connaught in her voyage from Galway, Captain Robert Leitch, the commander, Mr. John Haere, chief mate, and Mr. George Stewart, chief engineer, gave evidence of the leak and subsequent outbreak of the fire, but nothing was elicited regarding its origin. The inquiry was adjourned.

THE MONEY AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

The *Herald* observes that while the Stock Exchange has benefitted by the Anglo-French monetary arrangement, the tone of the produce markets is anything but gratifying. The existing heaviness has not been removed, and the fear is entertained of an approaching decline. If a fall does in reality occur it will not be readily arrested unless money becomes more abundant, and the financial prospects of France experience a decided amelioration.

MURDER OF MR. MURRAY.

DERRY, FRIDAY.—The adjourned inquest on the body of John Murray, late landsteward to Mr. Adair, Glenveigh, was resumed yesterday at Churchhill. Further evidence was gone into, and the jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. A man, named Donald Sweeny, was arrested in Churchill yesterday. He is the person supposed to have left the barefoot marks on the hill the day Mr. Murray was murdered. It is stated that Mr. Adair intends offering £100 reward for such information as will lead to the detection of the murderer. Mr. Fitzgerald, Crown Solicitor for Derry and Donegal, has been in the district since Monday last, conducting a private investigation into this melancholy affair.—*Sentinel.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A meeting of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Company Galway Line called for yesterday was only held *pro forma*, an adjournment being agreed to to January 1861.

The Right Hon. W. Hutt has arrived in town.

The Austrian Minister proceeded to Plymouth yesterday, to be in attendance on the Empress of Austria. She is expected to call at that port to-day, on her way to Marseilles.

The origin of the report that the Emperor of the French had suddenly arrived in this country has not been traced. It seems to have emanated from the London and North Western Railway station. It is stated that the officers of the company who received the intelligence from an unofficial source, had been summoned by telegraph, and were in attendance to receive him.

Mr. Kirkham Daniel Hodgson, of the firm of Finlay Hodgson & Co., is the director who will be recommended to succeed William Latham, a deputy governor of the Bank of England.

The Empress Eugenie is expected to return to France on the 10th of next month.

The French press is beginning seriously to discuss the pamphlet on the Emperor separating from Rome, and making himself the head of the church in France.

The *Daily News* points at the inconsistent acts of the French Government in Italy, and attributes them partly to cross-orders emanating from the Foreign Office conflicting with the personal policy of the Emperor, and the execution of those orders being left to agents who are at heart Legitimists.

Mr. Cobden has been received with distinction by the commercial interests of Nantes, where he has just paid a flying visit.

The coroner's inquiry into the accident on the Trent Valley Railway was resumed yesterday, and was further adjourned to Saturday.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

KINGSTOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Kingstown Commissioners took place at ten o'clock yesterday morning, at their board-room, in the Temperance-hall, Sussex-place, Kingstown—

J. HASLER, Esq., in the chair.

The other commissioners present were—Messrs. W. Hayes, F. Carey, W. Masterson, and Robert Meekins.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

The routine business was then transacted, and the meeting adjourned until Friday next.

At an early hour yesterday morning the gunboat belonging to the Ajax was in attendance on the Himalaya troopship, and, having received the baggage of the City of Dublin Artillery Militia on board, steamed off for the Victoria Jetty, where the baggage was transferred to seventeen floats, and conducted to the Linenhall Barracks, Dublin, by thirty men and one officer. The Himalaya left Kingstown, for Portsmouth, at a few minutes past twelve.

The first general meeting of the Blackrock Commissioners will be held on Monday next, at twelve o'clock, the residence of Mr. M'Cann, Main-street, Blackrock, where temporary board rooms have been procured. At this meeting the chairman and other officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

At half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Joseph Nolan, a pawnbroker's assistant, was summoned by Jane Mansfield, to answer the charge of having assaulted her. It appeared from the evidence that she went into the pawn-office in which Nolan does business, and having called upon him to attend to her without delay, a woman said to her, "If you don't call him Master Joe, he will not attend to you;" whereupon the plaintiff gave expression to a very uncalled-for epithet, which excited the young man so much that he leaped over the counter and pushed her towards the door.—The magistrate dismissed the case, on the grounds that she had given provocation previous to the assault having been committed.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, SOUTH RICHMOND.—The Rev. Charles M. Fleury, D.D., will preach in this church on to-morrow (Sunday) evening, Divine service commencing at 7 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLS.—The charity sermon in aid of these schools will be preached to-morrow, in the parish church, by the Rev. Thomas Mills. The schools were founded a century and a half since, for the children of soldiers who had died in battle. This parish has shared in the vicissitudes which have befallen many others, and the more wealthy families of the parishioners have removed to suburban districts. The support of the schools depends mainly upon the proceeds of the charity sermon. The neighbourhood is densely populated with a large number of young children, who look for education and clothing to the lovers of the church.

METROPOLITAN HALL—UNION SPECIAL SERVICES—THE PULPIT.—On Sunday next Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall, at 3 o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. S. G. Morrison will preach. Subject—"The Prayer from Calvary;" and on Wednesday next, the Rev. J. D. Powell will preach at 8 o'clock p.m. Prayer and Praise—Among the subjects for prayer and praise in the Hall on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—1. Thanksgiving for the increase of true religion in Dublin. 2. For all medical students, that they may follow the example of the Great Physician. 3. For the better observance of the fifth commandment—"Honour thy father and thy mother." 4. For the sailors and soldiers of the port and garrison of Dublin.

A FIELD OF BATTLE AFTER VICTORY.—Mr. Lowe, in his work on Central India, during the rebellion of 1857-8, draws the following picture of the scene of the battle of Mundasoore:—"A battle-field immediately after an action is no very inviting scene. More than one sense is sickened by the objects around. The air is tainted, and death stares you in the face in most hideous form; carcases covered with vultures, or being torn to pieces by the pariah dogs; corpses lying drawn up in a heap burned to a cinder; some without a vestige of clothing, others lying peacefully as they fell. The village was almost too foul to pass through; almost every house had its inmates of dead in some ghastly form or other; what the sword had commenced fire had ended. Death and black ruin lay everywhere together. Spite of all this, one old woman, who seemed nearly eighty years of age, had remained there a witness of the fearful consummation. Perhaps she was too feeble to fly, or held the little life then flowing in her veins as too worthless to prolong. She appeared starving, as she sat on a stone, feebly sighing and drinking water from a little earthen vessel. There was no one to comfort her, and the soldiery passed her by as they would a dog! Down a well not far from the village we found a man hiding in a recess of the earth. How long he had been there no one knew, but he was too feeble to ascend by a rope which was thrown down to him. However, we helped him up, and when he gained the top he was too weak to stand. Some brandy and water and native bread was offered to him by Major Boileau, but this he refused as he might have done poison, although he appeared dying from starvation! Another was discovered in a tree, where he must have been for three days. He refused at first to come down; a musket was pointed at him, which had the desired effect; down he came, matchlock, tulwar, and powder horn too. In his belt we found 88 rupees. This the men divided, and the bird was made a prisoner and sent into camp. In one of the fields an old woman was found with her right leg shattered by a shell; in another, a little girl of about nine, with her left leg shattered! All over were scattered English books, papers, envelopes, ladies' silk dresses covered with blood, bonnets parasols, elegant drawingroom chairs, and other things the rebels had plundered from Neemuch and other stations. The village still smouldered; the high crops were all beaten down, the earth torn up; nullahs filled with broken furniture, dead cattle, and men; black heaps of ashes lay here and there, with charred corpses in their centres. Wretched camp followers were prowling among the corpses and ruins—women, laughing and trampling through the broken corn—men, turning about mangled bodies, diving into wells and tanks, climbing trees, and breaking down grain stacks—all searching for plunder like cowardly assassins, and revelling in the horrors of death like fiends."

SHOOTING ROUND A CORNER.—Directly after the purchase of Louisiana from the French Government, Col. Andrew Ellicot, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with one hundred U.S. troops, and about fifty topographical engineers, axemen, &c., went down to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Pittsburg, and after a safe and speedy passage on flat boats arrived at the point where their labours were to commence in running the boundary between Mexico and the newly-acquired territory. After spending some time at their labours, and after having penetrated into the interior, they were surrounded by a large body of Blackfoot Indians, who had fully determined to massacre the whole party. Mr. Ellicot, fortunately, had a shrewd half-bred interpreter, who, learning the intention of the party, made a "big talk" to the chiefs, and assured them his master was a great "medicine," capable of even raising the Evil Spirit at his will. He said that if a man was to stand behind a tree 150 yards' distance he could kill him, without taking aim or shooting through the tree. After some consideration the Indians concluded to try their prisoner's power on a turkey. The next day one was secured, and the distance measured off. The Colonel took an axe and split a stake, which he drove firmly into the ground, a foot beyond the trunk of a tree. After driving the stake into the ground, and having tied the turkey to the stake, so that it could be calculated upon where it could be found when shot at, he passed to the side of the tree in an oblique direction, and chalked a small spot on the blade of his axe, after having struck it apparently without care into the ground. Taking the position assigned to him, he fired at the chalk mark on the axe, and so mathematically correct had the angles been calculated, that he with a glanced ball absolutely accomplished the feat of killing the turkey without having seen it when taking aim. So great was the delight of the principal chief that he at once unbuckled the belt around his body and placed it around Colonel Ellicot's waist, where it served to render him honoured and respected during the remainder of the survey.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

NEGRO LIFE IN THE TROPICS.—Trollope, in his new work on Jamaica, says of the emancipated negro:—"He lies under the mango tree, and eats the luscious fruit in the sun; sends his black urchin up for breadfruit, and behold the family table is spread. He pierces the cocoa-nut, and lo! there is his beverage. He lies on the grass surrounded by oranges, bananas, and pineapples. Is it strange that he should be inactive and lazy? Is it surprising that arguments about the blessedness of labour, or providence, or thrift, should fall dead upon his ears? How many of us would work if we were not obliged to? How many of our fashionable idlers are there, whose lives really amount to nothing more or better than the drowsy indolence of these tropical negroes? How much better is it to loll about Newport and Saratoga in the summer, and the saloons of New York in the winter, doing nothing but vegetate, than it is to roll around under the mango tree, and eat cocoa-nuts and bread-fruit all the day long?"

TULLOW FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WEDNESDAY, 21ST NOV.—The supply of stock was limited, which may be accounted for by the heavy rains which fell the previous night and morning of this fair day. Buyers were numerous, and quick sales were effected at a slight advance in prices for every description of stock offered. Four-year-old heifers were purchased freely, at from £11 to £14; and first quality beef averaged 54s per cwt.; second quality do., 43s 6d per do.; mutton, 5½d to 6½d per lb. There was a large supply of pigs, which were in good demand, at about 57s 6d per cwt.; store pigs of every description brought high prices.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock is now ready for inspection.

REAL SEAL FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS.

Owing to the increased demand for the above very fashionable, and at this season of the year almost indispensable, articles of dress, I have just completed an extensive purchase of these goods from the largest importer of furs in the kingdom.

The skins have been finely prepared and finished, and the forms and shapes cut to my own patterns, taken from Paris models.

Purchasers will find an immense assortment of every size and at the most moderate prices.

JOSEPH MANNING.
102 AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET,
DUBLIN.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Paris Chamber of Commerce has been specially summoned to-day with reference to Transatlantic intercourse, and the proposed advantage of gaining two clear days in the transmission and receipt of telegrams to North America. Overtures had been recently made to the French Government for a weekly communication direct from Havre, *via* Waterford and Galway, to the United States; and the important house of Malcolmson had undertaken to connect Bordeaux, Nantes, and Havre with the Irish coast in a direct line for the Galway packet, under certain stipulations. The arrangement has the French Emperor's cordial sanction, as expressed by himself to the deputation at the Tuileries on Sunday last, and the member for Waterford, Mr. Blake, has mainly aided in the matter by obtaining the adhesion of the Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Lyons Chambers of Commerce to the enterprise. M. Michel Chevalier has taken a warm interest in its furtherance, and, as there is no immediate prospect of any direct line from France of a monthly, much less a weekly recurrence, its formal adoption only waits (as the Emperor said) the vote of the Corps Legislatif, which the Commercial Chambers of the seaports have already secured by their adhesion. The company's steamer Dee, which took from Havre the cargo of returned conscripts of Lamoriciere's army direct to Cork, was but the forerunner of more productive intercourse between France and the south coast of Ireland.

A further final batch of these crusaders left Paris last night to the number of 28, for Havre to Southampton, by the ordinary boat. These are the "wounded," but on inspection there is not the sign of a scratch among the whole lot. "Their wounds are great," not for their smallness, but literally because they are none at all. Dupanloup came to have a look at the maimed warriors, but shrugged his shoulders significantly. It is possible that Professor Holloway's ointment is at the bottom of the business.

One of Dupanloup's press guns has been just spiked, *La France Centrale*, published at Blois. It is silenced for the ensuing two months by the Home Minister. The Roman question will have been pretty well settled by that time; yet there is unquestionable evidence that recruiting for Antonelli is persevered in, and a letter from Berne in *L'Independance* affirms that one of the 1,300 Swiss war prisoners, sent home at the public expense from Turin, had gone to Monsignor Bovieri, the nuncio at Lucerne, who gave him 28 francs retainer, and told him to join the recruit depot at Leymen, near Bale. Peter's penny is turned to vile uses—more's the pity. At a bank in Paris I myself saw with sadness a poor governess paying down her second instalment on the Papal loan, an investment for her scanty earnings about on a par with the Suez Canal debentures, save that the latter does not smell of gunpowder.

The above Berne correspondent furnishes some information from Dutch East Indies about the Swiss mercenaries' revolt in Batavia, and indignantly denies that forty of them had been hung at Samarang, "only twelve" having been gibbeted. Their enlistment, however, was found to have been a bad bargain on the part of Mynheer, who is about to send the whole of them back in separate gangs to care of the Swiss Consul at Amsterdam. These men were the heroes of Messina, who broke into that city after the bombardment in 1849, and overran Sicily until finally disbanded by Ferdinand.

His son, now at Gaeta, has only Von Michel and Bosco of all his generals to depend on; he has kept every Bavarian and Swiss within the fortress, and got rid of nearly all his native army by quartering them on the Pope. The last accounts intimate his intention of going at the inevitable extremity, not to Spain, but to Rome—a project which does not seem to meet with the views of the French Government. That the Bourbon cause is identified "by authority" with that of the Roman Court, appears from Antonelli's new circular to the diplomatic world, but this Government begs to make some distinction. Indeed, in countries where Italian affairs are least understood, whatever excuse may be found for the system at Rome, none is ventured for what prevailed at Naples, in proof of which, when Poerio, Settembrini, and the 30 victims of Bomba's tyranny transported to America, in 1856, were put ashore at Cork, they got as warm a welcome (though not so noisy) as the return conscripts of their own brigade.

Lamoriciere has had the good sense to shirk the triumphant entry into Angers, his native town, a scheme which was got up by parties hostile to the Government, but the General seems not to be utterly deprived of a perception of the ridiculous.

From the tone of Continental journals generally, and even those all over Germany, the relinquishment of Venice by Austria for a money consideration seems the only possible solution for the avoidance next spring of an European war.

ITALY.

A Turin letter of the 18th says:—

"I have already mentioned that Garibaldi would be on the scene again ere long. I find a further proof of that assertion in a letter dated from Caserta, Nov. 6, and addressed by himself to the Committee of Assistance, the same which organised the expedition to Sicily. Here it is:—'Brethren, you have well served the country; Italy owes in part to your efforts the deliverance of its southern provinces. Do not separate; do not leave your undertaking incomplete. What you have done for Naples and Sicily you must also accomplish for Rome and Venice. The artifices and meannesses of others should stimulate your zeal instead of discouraging you. The end must be attained. You will see me ever ready to hasten to the spot where the standard of Italy and Victor Emmanuel shall be raised.' This language is clear and precise, and you may be certain that it will be attended to by the persons to whom it is addressed."

The Royal Commissioner of Umbria has issued a decree laying an extraordinary tax of 2 per cent. on the revenues of all landed property belonging to the episcopal sees, abbeys, benefices, convents, seminaries, and religious fraternities of all denominations in the provinces under his authority.

The *Italia* of Naples mentions a rumour to the effect that Piedmont is negociating an exchange of territory with Switzerland, offering the latter the valleys of Livigno and Lei, and demanding in return the valley of Poschiavo as far as the Bernino. On this condition Turin would consent to the separation from the dioceses of Milan and Como of those parishes which lie in the canton of Ticino.

The Pope paid a visit to Queen Maria Christina of Spain on the 15th.

The *Giornale di Roma* denies the truth of the dialogue said to have taken place between General de Lamoriciere and the Pope, and which was published a short time ago.

AUSTRIA AND VENICE.

Some of the Vienna journals having lately made allusions to the sale of Venetia, although in a somewhat timid manner, a letter from that city in the *Boersenhalle* reproaches them with being devoid of frankness, and declares that the question should be stated in these terms—war or cession; and it prefers the latter. It says:—

"In presence of the symptoms which indicate that, even after the fall of Gaeta, the attack against Venetia will probably be adjourned, in order to allow a few months' time to organise the Italian national army, the Viennese journals begin to weigh the chances of a diplomatic solution. They admit that a war, even if successful, would have no advantage for Austria, for it is known in advance the attitude which France would assume in that eventuality. A defeat of the Piedmontese army, if France should prevent Austria from taking guarantees from Piedmont, would lead to nothing, and hostilities would have to be renewed until success should be gained, or until the prolongation of the conflict should exhaust the forces of Austria. In what, then, would consist the mediation which is spoken of to put an end to a new effusion of blood. No one can believe that France or England would declare for the maintenance of Austrian domination in Venetia. A mediation of the Powers could not be directed to anything else than to induce Austria to cede, in return for a just compensation, her right to a costly property which must sooner or later slip from her hands. It is, unfortunately, impossible to find any other solution which would be pacific and advantageous. This is what the Viennese journals dare not yet avow. Because they fear to see their sentiments of patriotism and loyalty placed in suspicion, so long as the Government continues to maintain the principle that Venetia is inalienable. Is not, however, the present the moment for putting aside this repugnance, and for opening a discussion on a principle, blind respect for which may have deplorable consequences, without offering any guarantee that it will be maintained after all? What our press ought to do is to show clearly, and without prejudice, the falsity of illusions which give to this fatal principle unchangeable stability in our official circles. Let it then venture to speak out plainly. The Austrian Government cannot be too often warned that a new war with Italy alone, or with Italy united to France, would again see Austria abandoned by all her 'natural allies.'"

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 21.—Yesterday (Tuesday) evening, the Empress of Austria, accompanied by a numerous suite, arrived at Antwerp from Mayence and Bamberg, to which place the Emperor accompanied her—his Imperial Majesty proceeding from thence to Stuttgard. The Empress passed the night at the Hotel Saint Antoine, where apartments had been prepared for her.

From Mayence the imperial party were conveyed in the new berline, constructed especially for King Leopold and the Belgian Royal family.

Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Duchess of Brabant, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, left Brussels at about six o'clock yesterday evening for Antwerp, and received her Imperial Majesty on her arrival at the station of that city.

The duchess was attired in a splendid winter robe, and enveloped in a mantle of ermine. The count was habited in the full-dress uniform of a major-general, and wore on his breast the grand cordon of the Order of Leopold of Austria.

King Leopold left his capital at five minutes after seven o'clock this morning, arriving at Antwerp a few minutes before eight o'clock. His Majesty was accompanied by only one aide-de-camp, General Bormann.

At nine o'clock the King, the Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders accompanied the Empress Elizabeth on board the royal yacht, the Victoria and Albert, which Queen Victoria had placed at the disposal of her Imperial Majesty, and which arrived in the Scheldt on the previous day. The weather this morning was very fine, and the quays were covered by an enormous multitude of persons, anxious to witness the departure of the illustrious *voyageuse*. The Osborne, another of the British royal yachts, was also in attendance for the purpose of accompanying the Victoria and Albert, and received on board the personages composing the suite of the Empress.

At about half past nine o'clock, the signal being given for the departure of the two steamers, King Leopold, the Duchess of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders took leave of the Empress and returned on shore. As early as eleven o'clock this morning the royal party arrived back at the Chateau of Laeken.

The Duke of Brabant was confined to his apartment by a slight indisposition.

The *Union Liberal* of Verviers has the following:—

"Her Majesty the Empress of Austria, accompanied by a numerous suite, arrived at our station at 3.30. to-day (Tuesday). M. Van der Straten Ponthoz, Marshal of the Palace, delegated by his Majesty King Leopold, received the august princess upon her descent from the railway carriage, and conducted her to the royal saloon, where a grand dinner was prepared for the Empress and her suite. At a quarter before four o'clock her Majesty re-entered the royal berline, and the train started for Antwerp."

A letter from Antwerp, dated Tuesday, says:—

"The royal yacht Victoria and Albert arrived yesterday in our port, to be placed at the disposal of the Empress of Austria. We are also informed that the Austrian Ambassador at Brussels, his Excellency Baron de Hugel, has engaged apartments at the Hotel St Antoine for the Empress and suite; likewise for himself and family, the Count de Thun, Ambassador of Austria at the Hague, the Duke and Duchess d'Aremberg, &c. Her Imperial Majesty will arrive here at seven o'clock p.m. During the entire day the colours of Austria, Bavaria, and Belgium were floating in front of the hotel. Three bands and three battalions of the garrison are ordered to assist at the reception of the imperial visiter at the station, at the palace of the King, and at the Hotel St. Antoine. Her Majesty will embark at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, on board the royal British yacht Victoria and Albert. The majority of those composing the imperial suite will embark on board the Osborne, likewise one of Queen Victoria's yachts. The steamers will leave Antwerp soon afterwards. It is calculated that they will arrive off Flushing about two o'clock. They will proceed to sea without delay. If, however, the weather should become tempestuous, the steamers will cast anchor in the roads, arrangements being made to meet such a contingency."

A correspondent from Vienna, writing on the 18th, says:—

"Yesterday, at a quarter before seven o'clock a.m., their Imperial Majesties arrived at Schoenbrunn in a close carriage, and they left this morning by the Western Railway. They were received at the station by the members of the imperial family then at Vienna, by the heads of the aristocracy, the grand dignitaries of the Court of State, and the civil and military authorities. Amongst the distinguished personages in attendance were the Archdukes Ferdinand Maximilian, Victor, Regnier, Leopold, and Joseph; the Archduchesses Charlotte, Hildegarde, and Elizabeth; the Duke and Duchess of Modena, all the ladies of the palace, the Ministers, the two Chancellors of Hungary with about 20 other magnates in their national uniform. There were likewise present the chief functionaries of the Court, the Governor of Lower Austria, the Burgomaster of Vienna, at the head of the municipal council, &c. The special train intended for their Majesties and suite was composed of five carriages of the first-class, two of the second-class, and two of the third-class. There were also several waggons for the baggage. It was scarcely daylight when the train left the station, which, as well as the neighbouring streets, was brilliantly illuminated. On the eve of their departure their Majesties visited the Crypts of the Capuchin, where are deposited the remains of their eldest daughter the Archduchess Sophia. According to the arrangements ordered their Majesties are to dine at Salzburg, and to arrive at eight o'clock in the evening at Munich, then to proceed to Bamberg. To-morrow, at ten o'clock, the Empress will continue her route, via Mayence, &c., whilst the Emperor will go on to Stuttgard, where he is expected on Wednesday next. I am informed that the King of the Belgians has invited the Empress Elizabeth to stop at the Palace of Brussels before going to Antwerp; but the august *voyageuse*, who wishes to maintain the strictest *incognito*, had felt compelled to deprive herself of the pleasure of visiting the Belgian royal family. Her Majesty will therefore proceed direct to Antwerp, where she will embark on board the English royal yacht, placed at her disposal by Queen Victoria. Before her departure the Empress ordered considerable sums of money to be distributed amongst the principal charities of the country. It is positively stated that the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte will pass the winter at Vienna, and will occupy the apartments which had been inhabited by the Emperor."

TURKEY.

Intelligence from Constantinople to the 10th has been received. A letter gives some account of the financial state of affairs in that capital, and some details on the subject of the long-talked of loan, and concerning which a more sanguine expectation seems to exist at Constantinople than in Western Europe:—

"The contract relative to this financial operation will, it is expected, arrive by the French packet to-morrow; it will be immediately laid before the council, signed, and sent back to France by the first mail. The loan has been contracted at 53½, so that the Treasury will only receive 213 millions for the 400. When the operation shall have been completed, the Bank of Turkey will commence its business, as the caution money has been deposited and the capital subscribed. According to the terms of the concession, the bank is not compelled to open until three months after all the paper money shall have been called in, but when that is done the bank will not take advantage of the delay granted, but commence immediately. The Porte, after having paid off some of its most pressing debts, will probably devote a portion of the loan to calling in the paper money, which has legal currency only in the capital, and causes the most ruinous variations in the rate of exchange. The quantity of forged bank-notes in circulation is immense. A short time since the Ottoman Bank received from the Ministry of Finance a large payment, in which there were found no less than 3,000 piastres of forged notes. The cashier of the bank noticed the fact to the Treasury clerk, when the answer was, 'Let them pass; forged or not, it is always paper money.' The English capitalists are not well pleased with the loan being negociated in France, and in order to throw obstacles in the way, they are said to have offered to lend the same sum for 65. The offer was tempting, but the Turkish Government clung to the Paris loan, fearing that if it hesitated it might realise the old proverb of the two stools. While the above negociations were in progress, the murmurs of the army rendered an immediate supply of money necessary, and overtures were made to the bankers of Galata for a loan of 15 million of piastres. The English Ambassador, hearing of it, represented to A'ali Pasha, the Caimacan of the Grand Vizier, that to effect such a paltry loan would reflect disgrace on the Government, and as an inducement to get the arrangement broken off said he would procure one of 50 millions. Riza Pasha did not wish to lose the substance for the shadow; but, fearing to offend the British Ambassador, the negociation for the 15 millions was broken off. The 15 millions, however, not being forthcoming, the application to the bankers was renewed, when they in their turn refused. The Sultan became impatient, and ordered that the money should be procured, and Riza Pasha was compelled to raise three small loans on the security of his own property. By that means the murmurs of the troops have been for a time stopped. Almost all the gold which is to be seen in the different bazaars in this capital has come from Syria, being the booty of the pillage carried on in that country. There may be seen a number of coins strung on cords, and which form the ornaments of the females, as necklaces, head-dresses, &c. This custom generally prevails among the Christians of the empire, but more particularly so in the Lebanon. Thousands of other stolen articles from the same source may be seen in the stalls of the dealers."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The corporation of the city of Oxford met on Thursday morning and unanimously agreed to present the following congratulatory address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his safe return to England and arrival in that city:—

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the mayor, aldermen, and Citizens of Oxford, in council assembled, beg to congratulate your Royal Highness on your return to your native land, after your prosperous tour through Canada and the United States of North America, and on the cordial reception you have met with, not only among her Majesty's dutiful subjects, but also from our kinsmen, the citizens of the United States.

"It is a great pleasure to us to welcome your Royal Highness once more in our ancient city, after you have passed the perils of land and sea during so long a period of travel; and we are gratified to know that your Royal Highness' time has been happily spent, and that your visit has been highly satisfactory to your royal parents, to yourself, and to all with whom you have been pleased to associate.

"Witness our common seal, the 22nd day of Nov., 1860.

"CHARLES JAMES SADLER, Mayor.
"WILLIAM THOMPSON, Sheriff.
"G. P. HESTER, Town Clerk."

The council agreed that the deputation to present the address should consist of the present mayor, Mr. Alderman Sadler, now mayor for the fourth time; the late mayor, Mr. T. Randall; the senior alderman, Mr. W. Thorp; the present sheriff, Mr. W. Thompson; and the town clerk, Mr. G. P. Hester. At the appointed time (half-past twelve) the deputation, in their full dress robes, and preceded by the mace, waited on the Prince at Frewen Hall. His Royal Highness, who was attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, received them in the reception-room, when the address was read by the town clerk, who handed it to his Royal Highness.

The Prince, in reply, expressed the gratification which it afforded him to receive a congratulatory address from the corporation of the ancient and loyal city of Oxford, in whose prosperity he should ever feel a lively interest; and he remarked that he valued very highly the compliment which the City Rifle Corps had paid him on the previous day, by assembling to do honour to him on his return.

The deputation then retired, much gratified with the kind and courteous reception which they had received from his Royal Highness.

The Calcutta *Hurkaru* says:—"Amongst the many signs of attention paid just now by our rulers at home to the peculiar political position of India, is one which is peculiarly well judged and timely. We learn that Lord Palmerston, as Prime Minister, has written a letter to the Maharajah of Burdwan, acknowledging in warm terms the high sense entertained by her Majesty's Government of the service rendered to the State by the honourable manner in which the Rajah accepted and acknowledged the necessity and policy of the income-tax in his letter to the late Mr. Wilson on the introduction of the bill."

The *Times* attributes the delay in the payment of the Delhi and Lucknow prize money to the shameful supineness of Indian officials, connived at by the Indian Ministry at home.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—YESTERDAY.

The Lord Chancellor was engaged during the day in hearing the further arguments of counsel in the case of M'Carthy v. White, which was before his lordship on the previous day. The exceptions taken by the respondent were overruled.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Charles v. Charles.

His Honour was engaged during the greater part of the day in hearing the evidence of witnesses in this case. The testimony is in no way interesting to the general public. The petition is filed for the specific performance of an agreement of the 17th November, 1859.

The case has not yet been decided.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

Dumoulin and others v. Druitt.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Their Lordships, at the sitting of the court, gave judgment.

A conditional order had been obtained to set aside the verdict for the defendant at the trial, which took place before the Lord Chief Justice, at the sittings after last Trinity Term. The only question in the case was whether a marriage, celebrated on board ship, without the presence of a clergyman, was a valid marriage or not. The plaintiffs, who were the daughters of the late Major George Druitt, brought an action of ejectment against the defendant (the Rev. Joseph Druitt, who claimed as heir-at-law of George Druitt) to recover the lessee's interest in a lease of lives renewable for ever. The plaintiffs proved that their father and mother had been married in the year 1825; and on the part of the defendant it was insisted that that marriage was invalid because their mother had been previously married, and her husband was living at the time of the latter ceremony. The facts of the case are as follow:—In the year 1817 Major George Druitt embarked for New South Wales, along with a detachment of the 48th Regiment, to which he belonged, in a vessel commanded by Captain Somerville, of the Royal Navy. The vessel left the Cove of Cork on the 17th of March, 1817, and after she had been three days at sea it was discovered that a female, named Mary Lynch, was on board. She had concealed herself in some part of the ship, and did not make her appearance until it was impossible to put her on shore. It was found that an attachment existed between this woman and a private in the regiment, named Terence Burns, and it was arranged that a marriage should be celebrated between them on board ship. The ceremony accordingly took place in the presence of the regiment. The service was read by the commander of the ship from the Prayer Book of the Church of England. Major Druitt acted as clerk on the occasion, and pronounced the responses, and Lieutenant, now Colonel Vandermeulin, the adjutant, recorded in the book belonging to the regiment the fact of the marriage. There was no chaplain on board. The parties thus married cohabited together, as was alleged, for four months, until the vessel arrived at New South Wales. Having lived together there a short time the woman separated from Terence Burns, and went to live with Major Druitt, and continued to live with him until they were married in the year 1825. It appeared that Burns was sent home from the colony in the year 1818, and was discharged at Chatham on the 21st of December in that year. He subsequently married in Ireland, and it was proved that he died in the year 1847, and was interred in the Glasnevin Cemetery. It was proved at the trial, by Colonel Vandermeulin, that a few years after the marriage between Burns and Mary Lynch, he examined the register of marriages, and found that the leaf on which he had recorded their marriage had been torn out. The question now was, whether that marriage was valid or not.

Messrs. Macdonogh, Q.C., Otway, Q.C., and Byrne, appeared for the defendant in support of the verdict in the court below. Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and Henderson for the plaintiffs.

The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering judgement, said it appeared perfectly plain that in the year 1825, Major Druitt married the wife of Private Burns, although long prior to that period they had been living together as man and wife. Private Burns was then alive. He did not die until 1847, and therefore the validity of the second marriage turned of course on the validity of the first. The whole case came round to the point, whether the marriage between Private Burns and the woman Lynch, on board ship, was a valid marriage. It was contended that it was a valid marriage, upon the ground that the case of the Queen v. Millas had not definitely established the law of marriage under such circumstance. The great point in the case was as to the necessity of the intervention of a person in holy orders. In this case there was no chaplain on board the ship, consequently there was no intervention of a person in holy orders. It was said that the case of the Queen v. Millas did no more than leave the law of marriage in such a state of flexibility, as enabled parties under circumstances of insurmountable difficulty, to contract a legal marriage consistently with that case, without the intervention of a person in holy orders. It was further said that this flexibility in the law of marriage was countenanced very much and supported by the law of marriage, as it existed amongst the subjects of the British realm who were colonists, sent out to plant or people newly-discovered or newly-acquired territory; that although, *prima facie*, they carried with them the law of England, they only carried those laws with them so far as it was suitable to their changed circumstances. It was said that there was a legal recognition of this law of marriage. It was further contended that there were Acts of Parliament recognising such marriages, and that there were even legislative enactments expressly for the relief and accommodation of her Majesty's subjects abroad, in respect of marriages contracted abroad; that there were also Acts of Parliament with respect to marriages among military persons serving abroad, and with respect to marriages on board ship; that all those Acts of Parliament, when duly considered, would be found to support the principle that a marriage of this sort would be found to be expressly provided for by the law in relation to colonists, or persons sent out to people newly-acquired territory. The parties in the present case were not, in point of fact in any degree in the position of colonists, who had left the mother country and went to make a new home. Those persons not only did not go abroad with a view to remain there, but they went abroad under circumstances which made it an imperative duty on them to return to the mother country. That was, therefore, a short answer to the portion of the argument supporting the marriage of 1817. He (the Chief Justice) had asked the question of the learned counsel what was the *lex loci* on board ship for marriages contracted there, and counsel answered, very correctly, that it was the law of England. Then, if the law of England was the *lex loci* for marriages on board ship, the case came round to the question, what the law of England in respect of such marriages was. That would lead to the consideration of the first question—namely, whether the case of the Queen v. Millas had fully and imperatively settled the law as to marriages contracted under such circumstances. Without going into the arguments of the Queen v. Millas, it was enough to say that its decision was final, for the House of Lords affirmed the decision of the twelve judges of England. When he remembered what occurred in the Court of Error, in the case of Beamish v. Beamish, he would be only stultifying his own judgment, and that of his learned brethren who concurred with him, if he for a moment entertained a doubt that the Queen v. Millas had settled the law as to such marriage definitively. Unquestionably, when one considered what a measure of civil rights, duties, and obligations arose upon a question as to the validity of a marriage, it would be most inconvenient if such a principle could be supposed to exist, that the law of marriage in England was a flexible law, which parties might apply or not as it suited their convenience, and the position in which they thought fit to bring themselves. Upon the argument alone, that the Queen v. Millas had left the law in a state of flexibility, he had not the slightest doubt in saying, on that ground alone, this marriage on board ship could not be sustained. It was said that colonists might disregard any law which was not suited to the exigencies and circumstances of the colony, but it was quite a different thing to say they could create a right which would affect the rights of property in the mother country. They could adjust their own law with respect to property in the colonies; but it was a very different thing when the rights of property came in question in the mother country. What authority was there, or what decision, either in the civil or ecclesiastical law of England, to show that a marriage in the colonies, without the presence of a person in holy orders, had ever been valid to bind civil rights in the mother country? Not a single authority had been cited, or could be cited, of a recognition of that species of marriage, which, although it might have been part of the general law of Europe, had never been recognised in England as binding the rights of property. The law had given validity to marriages in the colonies, celebrated without the intervention of a person in holy orders, on the ground of the great mischief and inconvenience which would arise if such marriages could be at any time questioned, but the colonists of England had no such privilege as was insisted upon, that they could treat the marriage law of England as so flexible a thing as simply to regard part of that law, and celebrate marriages according to that part, while they rejected the rest. There was a legislative declaration that the colonists of England had no such privilege. It was said that there were two Acts of Parliament with respect to military marriages and marriages on board ship, validating such marriages as were celebrated amongst military forces serving abroad—marriages within the lines and marriages on board ship. Those marriages followed not the general law of Europe, but the mode and form prescribed by the Legislature. That was not the mode and form which were adopted in the present case. In fact, there would be really no distinction between a marriage celebrated under such circumstances and a marriage celebrated by a clergyman in holy orders, if such a species of marriage as the former were validated by law. Upon the whole case there was no ground whatever to sustain this marriage on board ship. It would be a most unfortunate thing for the public if it could be established on any principle that there was such a flexibility in the law of marriage as would make it depend upon fluctuating circumstances, different in every case, and that civil rights were to be acted upon by such an uncertainty or such a flexibility. Therefore he was of opinion the marriage of 1817, on board the transport ship could not be sustained, and the plaintiffs were consequently the legitimate issue of Major Druitt.

Mr. Justice O'Brien said that he was also of opinion that a verdict should be entered for the plaintiffs. The case was ruled by the decision of the House of Lords in the Queen and Millas, where the unanimous opinion of the English judges was, that a contract *per verba de presenti* did not constitute a full and complete marriage in itself, unless made in the presence, and with the intervention of a person in holy orders. It was said that decision was made by reason of a technical rule of the House of Lords—that when the Lords were equally divided, the decision of the court below should stand, but this view was not borne out by reference to subsequent cases, because both the common law courts in England and the House of Lords itself regarded it as a binding judgment. This being the state of the law, according to the authorities, the defendant relied upon an exemption from it under the peculiar circumstances of the present case. On looking through the statutes there could be found not only no authority for the exemption, but on the contrary their language afforded strong grounds for holding that the marriage on board ship was not a valid marriage. The statute 27th Geo. I., cap. 57, was cited to show that it applied to marriages of peculiar difficulty in procuring ministers in holy orders. But the Legislature there was not satisfied with leaving the vague statement of circumstances of peculiar difficulty, but it went on to provide expressly that in all such cases the circumstances and actual contract of marriage should be certified on the oath of the parties to the nearest magistrate. The 4th Geo. 4, cap. 91, gave an exemption from the general law to marriages solemnised within the British lines by an officer acting under the orders of the commanding officer, but it cautiously restricted this exemption to the particular case for which it provided. In the present case the mere going in a transport vessel from Cork to Sidney was no ground for contending that a marriage, had under the circumstances stated could be considered as a marriage celebrated within the British lines. Then came the statute 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 68, which had been relied upon by counsel for the defendant, to validate the marriage between Burns and Margaret Lynch in 1817. Any inference, however, to be drawn from that statute was strongly against the marriage, for it was not a marriage solemnised on board a British vessel of war on a foreign station. But, even if the defendant could rely upon the statute so far as to be able to show that the transport was a vessel of war on a foreign station, reference to the subsequent provision would prove that the act was not to be taken to apply to the case of marriages already declared invalid by courts of competent jurisdiction, or where one of the parties had intermarried with a third person during the lifetime of the other, in proper legal form. It would appear that when the Legislature provided in such express terms for particular cases, if a marriage on board a transport ship was to be held valid it would have been mentioned in some one or other of the statutes. The marriage not being exempted by any of the statutes from the general law, the defendant relied upon cases in which exemption took place in colonies, but the answer to that was that the present case was not similar to any of those exemptions, and the parties on board ship could not be likened in any way to persons living in colonies. Under all the circumstances of the case he was of opinion that it would be utterly impossible, in the absence of legislation, to recognise such an exception as had been contended for by the defendant, and his judgment, therefore, was, that the marriage of 1817 was not valid, so as to invalidate the marriage of 1825.

Mr. Justice Hayes concurred with the other members of the court. He had come to the conclusion that the presence of a clergyman in holy orders was essentially necessary to the validity of a marriage. It was said that this principle was open to exception, but he did not think it was more so than any other principle of law. Possibly, a case might occur where necessity would justify what necessity would require, but no such case had been presented to the court. It had been said that a necessity arose in this case, but so far from necessity governing it, the whole matter appeared to be a very unbecoming desecration of a very solemn ordinance. The ship having been a few days at sea, the young woman, Margaret Lynch, was brought on deck, the man was brought forward, the captain took the Book of Common Prayer, another person, Major Druitt, acted as clerk, and then the private soldier and the woman were married. The parties, after this event, lived together for the space of four months, and then Major Druitt, who took a principal part in the celebration of the solemn ordinance, took the woman to be his mistress. He (the learned judge) felt not a little indignant at a marriage celebrated under such circumstances, and with such indecent haste, being styled a marriage of necessity. It was said by counsel for the defendant, that it was impossible to procure the attendance of a clergyman. Now, it is well known that no ship ever left a British or Irish port at the period of this alleged marriage, for a voyage to New South Wales, without putting into St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, or Ascension, in any of which places the attendance of a clergyman in orders could probably be procured. There was no valid excuse, then, for this desecration of a solemn ordinance, under appearances that gave it rather the character of a military jest or frolic, rather than a religious ceremony. He repudiated the whole affair as void and a nullity, and every one of the statutes seemed confirmatory of his views.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald also held that the marriage on board ship was void. He could very well understand how the officers might be justified on the score of morality in the course they had adopted; but the proceedings which then took place were merely to be regarded as a contract necessary to be subsequently ratified by the intervention of a clergyman in holy orders.

A verdict for the plaintiffs was entered up accordingly, with full costs of the suit.

Dobbyn v. Somers.

The Court gave judgment in this case. The action was one of trespass, to try a right of turbary, and the case was tried before the Lord Chief Justice at the last assizes for the county Westmeath. The plaintiff obtained a verdict, and the defendant sought to set it aside on the ground that there was no evidence to go to the jury that the plaintiff had a right of turbary.

The Court affirmed the verdict.

Dr. Ball, Q.C., and Mr. Fetherston, were for the defendant.

Mr. Battersby, Q.C., and Mr. Levinge, were heard in support of the verdict.

THE SHERWOOD KIDNAPPING CASE.

The Queen v. John O'Connor.

The prisoner, John O'Connor, was brought up in custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Buchanan, appeared on behalf of Mrs. Sherwood, the prosecutrix, and stated that the case had been set down for argument upon the interrogatories administered to the prisoner with his answers thereto. It was the case in which the four children of Mrs. Sherwood had been illegally abstracted from her at the railway station in Galway, and taken to a lodging-house kept by the defendant, in Abbeygate-street, Galway, by Mr. Robins, who was certainly the principal person, he having, as alleged, interfered with and obstructed the execution of the processes of the court. The prisoner had formerly made an affidavit, in which he stated he was so far a party to the taking away of the children that they were left in the charge of his wife, who immediately, prior to the order for the writ of *habeas corpus* being made, had refused to give them up to the mother and a clerical gentleman who accompanied her. The writ was afterwards served upon the prisoner, and he making no return was adjudged to be in contempt. The prosecutrix had no objection to the answers which the prisoner had now given to the interrogatories, save to the first, and his further punishment was of no object or use. What was wanted was the possession of the children, and if any clue was given to secure this possession, the prosecutrix would be satisfied. The first interrogatory was a demand to know if any payment had been made to the prisoner or his wife for the maintenance of the children, and if so by whom. The prisoner replied that his wife had received £2 from Denis O'Connor, and that he had received another £2 from a friend of Denis O'Connor's, whose name he declined to reveal. Counsel submitted that such an answer, denying the right of the court to have a full reply from the prisoner was not to be tolerated. If the name of the person who paid this money were given, a link would be supplied in the chain of evidence which would eventually operate in the recovery of the children. He was perfectly satisfied the prisoner should be discharged on his naming the person who paid the £2.

Mr. Michael Morris, for the prisoner, said there could be no doubt the children had been brought to Dublin and handed over to their maternal grandmother, Ellen Blake, who since expiated her offence by dying at the pauper side of the Four Courts' Marshalsea. The prisoner could scarcely be said to be in contempt, since the children had been removed from his custody by the persons who had placed them there prior to his receipt of the writ, and he could form no opinion as to their present whereabouts. It had been said that his wife had refused to give up the children to the mother, but he (Mr. Morris) contended that she was legally justified in her refusal, inasmuch as it was not for her to decide upon the claim; but, supposing the prisoner to have been guilty of contempt, was not the seven months' imprisonment which he had undergone sufficient to expiate his offence? Now, supposing the court to be dealing with interrogatories as the case had stood last April, and that the prisoner had not either answered them at all, or not answered them satisfactorily, would he be awarded a more lengthened term of imprisonment?

The Chief Justice—Do you mean, Mr. Brereton, that he is to be kept in prison until he answers?

Mr. Brereton—No, my lord; but we say he is now guilty of contempt if he does not answer.

Mr. Morris—Then I plead guilty for him, and let the court deal with him as it likes.

Mr. Buchanan having replied for the prosecutrix,

The Chief Justice said—The prisoner is admitted by his counsel to stand guilty of contempt, and that he has not purged that contempt. It only remains for us to award his punishment. In a case, the other day, we sentenced the principal offender to only six months. This party has now been in prison a longer period—namely, seven months. Therefore we could not inflict upon him, by any possibility, further imprisonment. We must consider that seven months' imprisonment a vindication of the law, and we must allow the prisoner to be discharged.

The Queen v. Catherine Davis.

In this case, the prisoner having sworn an affidavit, denying any knowledge of the whereabouts of the children,

The Chief Justice inquired if it was satisfactory?

Mr. Stephens, attorney for the prosecutrix—It is not satisfactory, my lord; but she states all she knows.

Mr. Justice Hayes—That is satisfactory.

The Chief Justice—Then let the prisoner be discharged.

Morris v. Doyle.

The arguments in this case were resumed, and had not concluded at the rising of the court.

For the appellant—Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and Sidney.

For the respondent—The Attorney and Solicitor-General, Serjeant Lawson, and Messrs. Monahan and Cassidy.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

Their Lordships resumed the hearing of the case of M'Mahon v. Ellis, the points in which have been already noticed.

Judgment was reserved, as also in the case of Whelan v. Massereene.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron, and Barons Fitzgerald and Hughes.)

In the matter of Thomas Neilson, M.D.

Mr. Charles Leech (with whom was Mr. Thomas Ball, Q.C.) in this case moved the court to set aside an order granted on the 14th November, for the examination of Dr. Neilson, under a commission of the Supreme Court of Equity in the Island of Trinidad. It appeared that a suit was pending before that tribunal against Dr. Neilson, who had been for upwards of forty years a resident in the island. He had recently come to this country, and the suit in Trinidad had been commenced against him to recover the dower due out of the personal and real property of a deceased person in that place, to his wife, Henrietta Loughlen, who was the plaintiff in the suit in which Dr. Neilson was the defendant. The court of Trinidad had granted a commission, directed to Messrs. Meldon and Nowlan, solicitors, Dublin, directing them to examine Dr. Neilson upon certain personal interrogatories in the commission contained, and to be exhibited to Dr. Neilson. It appeared that, in pursuance of the authority of the commission, the commissioners fixed the 21st day of November, at Mr. Meldon's office, Upper Ormond-quay, for the examination, and Mr. Meldon wrote to Dr. Neilson repeatedly, asking him to attend for the purpose of being examined, but he was unable to obtain his attendance. It was stated in the affidavit of the commissioners that it was feared Dr. Neilson would not attend, or submit to such an examination, unless compelled by force or by an order of the court. Under these circumstances the commissioners, on the 14th November, applied for an order of this court (under the Act of the 22nd Vic., cap. 20, sec. 1), and Dr. Neilson was then directed to attend before the commissioners, or any of them, on the day named, and be examined on the interrogatories on oath.

Counsel on Dr. Neilson's behalf now moved to set that order aside, on the ground that same was not warranted by the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and inasmuch as the interrogatories in the order referred to were interrogatories for the personal examination of Dr. Neilson, as a party to the suit, and not as a witness; also, because his state of health was such, that if he attended in pursuance of the order it would be attended with great risk to his life. Counsel relied on the affidavit of Thomas White, his attorney, which stated that previously to the statutes in this country making parties to the record competent to be examined as witnesses, an act had been passed by which the principal witness in the suit could not be examined, except on personal interrogatories. The present practice of courts of equity was, that the party examined on personal interrogatories should answer by filing a sworn reply in writing, signed by counsel, in the same manner as a defendant in a suit puts in an answer. Counsel stated that this Dr. Neilson would have been obliged to answer in this way had he been in Trinidad. There is no law in that island by means of which a party to a record can be examined as a witness. It was also submitted that Dr. Neilson was in so infirm a state of health that he could not attend at the commissioners' office. On one occasion, when he had gone down to attend a suit in the Court of Chancery, contrary to the advice of his physician, he became so ill that he was obliged to leave in half an hour. A medical certificate, signed by Dr. Fitzpatrick, was produced, testifying to the fact that Dr. Neilson was in the condition described.

After a long discussion, the Court refused the motion to set aside the order, with costs, holding that as there was not any evidence to the contrary, they should assume that sufficient jurisdiction existed in the Court of Trinidad to make the order granting the commission.

The Chief Baron said that the commissioners, considering Dr. Neilson's infirm state of health, should attend at his house at whatever time was most convenient to him, and take his evidence.

Knox v. Hornsby.

The arguments in this are still before the court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—NISI PRIUS.

Abstracts of records for trial at the sittings after Michaelmas Term, 1860, commencing Tuesday, 27th day of November, 1860.

County Special Jury Case—Thomas Armstrong and another v. John M Walker, breaking and entering on plaintiff's land.

City Common Jury Cases—Thomas Lynch v. Bridget Rafferty, interpleader order, dated 5th October, 1860; William Pattison v. John A Wray, bill of exchange; Samuel Griffiths v. Patrick Brown, promissory note; John Lynch v. James Lynch, work done, and money found to be due; William Carroll v. DeCourcey Harrison, balance of a larger sum of money for goods sold, &c.; Michael Joseph Lynch v. James Gibney, bill of exchange; George Vickers v. John Plasto, goods sold and delivered; Edward Gleeson v. Edward Finn, interpleader order of 21st September, 1860; John Lloyd v. Mary Ann Sadlier, retention of goods; John Jardine v. James Harvey and another, bill of exchange and interest; Reuben A Fisher v. James Fowler Dunlop, goods sold and delivered; John Donnellan v. Patrick White, support and maintenance of defendant's wife; Lewis Le Marchand v. William Megaw and another, freight and gratuity for the carriage of flour; Patrick Power v. Anna Maria Gorman, distress for rent; William Jameson and others v. Thomas Reid, bill of exchange; Thomas Sheehan v. Jeremiah Murphy and another, joint promissory note; Hugh Harrold v. Richard M. Bellew, work and labour; Nicholas Barry v. Silvester Cotter and another, money payable; Anthony Sutton v. George F. Moulds and another, joint and several promissory notes; John M'Donnell v. James Hoffman, recovery of the value of divers goods, &c.; Andrew Howell and his wife v. Thomas Comerford, damages for assault; Thomas Godfrey v. William Lamy, money lent and interest; James Dick v. Alexander Line, bill of exchange; Henry Carroll v. Bernard Hughes, damages for injuries sustained through negligence; G. Christie and another v. George Bennie and others, goods sold and delivered; Thos. Delany v. Ambrose Sullivan, goods bargained and sold; Henry Vigars v. Sir Jocelyn Coghill, Bart., damages for assault; Lawrence E. Knox v. James E. Clancy, money payable for goods sold, &c.; Michael Power v. John Newport, promissory notes; Daniel B. Lowry v. William Lowry, damages for assault; John Martin v. James Walshe, amount of bill of costs; William M'Gowan v. John O'Reilly, bill of exchange; James Marlow and another v. Joseph M'Mahon, damages for non-performance of a contract, and for goods bargained and sold, &c.; James M'Comiskey v. Edward Spring, damages for an assault; Joseph Begg and another, v. Patrick Madden, goods sold and delivered; Nicholas Barry v. Sylvester Cotter and another, money payable for use and occupation of lands.

City Special Jury Cases—Thomas Beale Browne v. John Salmond, use and occupation of lands in county Tipperary; Michael O'Loughlin v. David Cooke Bergin, damages for breach of agreement; Patrick Moohan v. John C. Bloomfield, damages for trespass, assault, and maliciously procuring a false information to be sworn; Edmond Rochfort v. Charles Sedley, damages for oral slander and libel.

The court will sit each day at half-past ten o'clock precisely.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Kelly.)

The Rothesay Castle, of Glasgow.

Mr. Hamerton moved for a fiat in a cause of salvage against this steamer, on the part of the owners, master, and crew of the steamship Holyrood, of Limerick, upon affidavit, which disclosed as follows:—The Rothesay Castle, a three-masted, schooner-rigged steamer, bound from Glasgow to Calcutta, had been towed from Glasgow off the Old Head of Kinsale. Having then met with very severe weather, she rapidly drifted to leeward, her foremast being injured, and they refusing to proceed in her. Under these circumstances, a signal of distress was hoisted, when the Holyrood steamship, having come in sight, bore down upon her, and, taking her in tow, with much difficulty ultimately succeeded in bringing her in safety to Waterford. The value of the Rothesay Castle was averred to be £5,000, and that she would have been a total loss but for the assistance of the Holyrood.

The motion was granted, and the warrant certifying that the Rothesay Castle was made amenable, was afterwards returned.

The Sourander, of Bjornborgh.

This was a suit of mariners' wages, brought on the part of the master and crew of this Russian barque, for the recovery of wages due to them. The master and nine of the crew were Russian subjects; the remaining four were British seamen. The property was Russian owned, and the petitioners had taken their proceedings under the sanction of the Russian Vice-Consul at Waterford, where the vessel was lying.

Dr. Elrington opened the petition, and stated that the services of the petitioners had been well and continuously given to this vessel, from November, 1859, up to the 3rd of the present month, when the vessel having been sold under a decree of that court, in the suit of a bottomry creditor, these services were put an end to, both in law and in fact. The amount of their joint claim was a sum of £284 3s 5½d, besides conduct money for the foreigners of the crew, according to the custom of that court, to enable those men to return to their homes, and kettle-money for the British seamen, until the day when they should receive the wages due.

Gustaff A Sorlerbom, the master, Carl Lurdegreen, the mate, Gustaff Michelson, a foreign seaman, and William Price, one of the British seamen, were severally examined and cross-examined; the master, who was acquainted with the English tongue, having been sworn as interpreter for the witnesses, who spoke the Finnish language only.

Dr. Townsend appeared for Johan Selim and Alexander Lumborgh, the owners of the Sourander, and said that his instructions were not to resist or harass the petitioners in the prosecution of their claims, but to be reasonably satisfied that what they claimed was justly due to them. With that view he had cross-examined the witnesses, and would now leave the case to the judgment of the court.

The Court—The evidence in this case has been very properly confined to its legitimate object—namely, the hiring and services of the petitioners—these alone constituting their right to evoke the authority of the court. These have been well and sufficiently proved; and, in the progress of the proof, the petitioners have no cause to complain of the strict, but most reasonable, scrutiny of the owners. For the payment of these wages, as now in proof, the vessel in the navigation of which these have been earned, is liable, and primarily liable before all other charges. It is true that, in this case, the vessel has been sold at the suit of other creditors, but upon the fund arising from that sale, and to be brought into court in the first instance, that same primary liability will still attach. No new question on that account arises, and the court will, therefore, in accordance with its ancient and unbroken course of practice, let the amount of the wages proved—namely, the sum of £284 3s 5½d—be decreed to the petitioners accordingly. Now, as to the claim for conduct money: the equitable principle upon which it is founded has never been disputed, and the circumstances of the present case call very strongly for its being brought into action now. The voyage to the completion of which these petitioners were bound by their contract was from Odessa to Waterford and back to their home port of Bjornborgh. On arrival at Waterford the vessel was arrested at the suit of bottomry creditors, and sold by the decree of this court to satisfy the demands against her. The crew, thus deprived, by no fault or act of their own, of the means of returning to their home port, upon the faith of which they had, in the first instance, left it, would thus be castaways and destitute in what, to them, would be a foreign land, did not the court, in the exercise of that equitable principle, still hold the vessel, in its altered circumstances, bound as before to be the means of carrying them home, and award them, out of the proceeds of its sale, sufficient to enable them to achieve that object of themselves. That part of the prayer of the petition, as well as kettle-money, must, therefore, be granted, together with the costs.

Proctor for petitioners—The Queen's Proctor. For the owners—Mr. Hamerton.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re William Cronin.

The bankrupt was a baker in Cork, and the meeting was for the examination of witnesses. The bankrupt's wife was examined, but could give no account of the property.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., appeared for the assignees, with Mr. Perry as agent.

In re Cole.

There was a meeting in this case for the examination of debtors in the estate. The bankrupt had been a hotel-keeper in Roundtown. Several debtors were examined, against whom orders were made.

Agent—Mr. Perry.

In re George Smith.

The bankrupt was a leather merchant in Belfast, and the meeting was for proof of debts and choice of assignees. Mr. John O'Connor, of Cork, was chosen assignee.

Agent—Mr. Perry.

In re John Finch.

The meeting was for final examination, audit, and dividend. The bankrupt's examination was passed, and a certificate granted. He had been a provision dealer in Belfast.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the bankrupt.

Mr. Perry, agent, for the assignees.

In re C. K. Mayer.

This case came before the court upon a proposal for composition. The bankrupt had been a grocer in Dame-street, and his case has been several times before the court.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Stuart, appeared for the assignees.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Michael Larkin, appeared for the bankrupt.

Mr. Dowse, instructed by Mr. Bloomfield, represented opposing creditors.

The composition offered was ten shillings in the pound, payable in four instalments, the first to be paid within a month, in cash, the remainder at four, eight, and twelve months, and to be secured by Mrs. Paget, the bankrupt's mother-in-law, who was stated to have a life interest in property in Liverpool, producing about £230 a-year.

Mr. Larkin stated he had received the necessary authority under the statute, in his own name, from English and Irish creditors, representing about £2,600 of debts to vote in favour of the composition arrangement.

The debts of the opposing creditors proved and filed were about £600.

Mr. Heron said there was a clear majority, as required by the act, in favour of the composition.

Mr. Dowse addressed the court at considerable length against the composition, and in favour of putting the whole estate into bankruptcy as the proceeding that would be most beneficial for the creditors. He strongly condemned the conduct of the bankrupt, who, he said, was deserving of prosecution, rather than of any favour at the hands of the court.

Judge Berwick said that he would adjourn the case until Tuesday, in order to hear counsel on behalf of the bankrupt. He was most anxious to take such a course as would tend to promote integrity of trading and uphold the commercial character of the country. He would consider what course to pursue in this particular case, but should observe that the creditors especially, in considering the provisions of the bankruptcy law, were the best judges of what was the most prudent to be done for their own interests. He directed Mr. Stuart, the agent of the assignees, to be enabled to inform the court on Tuesday which, in his opinion, it would be more for the benefit of the creditors to agree to the composition or continue the proceedings in bankruptcy.

The case was accordingly adjourned till Tuesday.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

Smith v. Ross.

The meeting was on charge and discharge.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., instructed by Wallace and Company, appeared on behalf of the Northern Bank, and claimed priority of their charge on the estate sold in this matter, and urged that the judgment mortgage of the Messrs. Lewis, registered by affidavit, was not registered pursuant to the statute 13th and 14th Vic., cap. 29, section 6. He relied on the case of Whateley v. M'Dougall in the Common Pleas, and Crosby v. Murphy in the Queen's Bench.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Ardill and Stephens, on behalf of Mr. Lewis, submitted the affidavit was sufficiently correct, and was prior to the charge of the Northern Bank.

Judge Lynch, on the conclusion of the arguments, reserved judgment.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Hon. Judge Hargreave.)

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In re the Estate of John Smith, Thomas Smith, and Henry Smith, owners and petitioners.

This property consisted of part of the town and lands of Finstown, and part of Esker, in the barony of Newcastle, held under lease for lives renewable for ever. It comprised 236a 1r 4p, with a profit rent of £59 4s 7d. Sold to Mr. Thomas Smith, for £900.

Solicitor having carriage of the sale—John T. Hinds.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

In re the estate of Eliza Turner, owner and petitioner.

This estate contained in one lot part of the lands of Ballingale, in the barony of Scarawalsh, and comprised 90a. 3r. 10p, with nett profit rent, £111 17s 2d. Sold to Mr. Wybrants, for £2,850.

Solicitor having carriage of sale—Charles F. Johnson.

COUNTY AND CITY OF CORK.

In re the estate of R. A. Hickson, a minor, owner; exparte the same, by Julia Sophia Sadlier Hickson, Percy Coates Sadlier Bruere, and Edward Day Stokes, his testamentary guardians, petitioners.

Lot 2 of this property comprised the lands of Enaghoughter; otherwise, Enaghoutra, situate in the barony of West Carberry and county of Cork, containing 260a 3r 15p statute, held in fee; clear yearly rent, £58 3s 11d. Sold to Mr. Henry T. Pope, of Waterford, for £1,555.

Lot 3—The lands of Gabbeen, in the barony of West Carberry and County cork, 828a 3r 28p statute, held in fee; clear yearly rent £243 19s 6d. Sold to Mr. Longfield, of Castle Moy, Cloyne, for £5,750.

Lot 5—The houses and premises in George's-street, Winthrop-street, or Digby's-lane, in the city of Cork, held under lease for 263 years from 1st May, 1803; clear yearly rent, £77 14s 5d. Sold to John M'Kittrick, in trust, for Pierce Goold, of Cork, for £925.

Solicitor having carriage of the sale for owner—Samuel F. Adair.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

(Before George Wyse and Daniel M'Dermott, Esqrs.)

THE POLICE AND THE CITIZENS.

Mathew Partlon, Police-constable 112 B, was summoned at the suit of Mr. Dudley Eyre, for assaulting him by laying hold of him by the collar of his shirt, tearing same, pushing him and using more than necessary force, while conveying him to the station-house, at College-street, on the 16th inst.

Mr. Curran, instructed by Mr. Ennis, appeared for the police-constable. The complainant was not represented by any professional man.

Mr. Eyre, being sworn, deposed as follows—I was proceeding down Grafton-street, on the 16th instant, between two and three o'clock in the day, when I perceived that the constable 112 B had a prisoner in charge; I saw him knock the man down twice; I then went over to the policeman, touched him lightly on the shoulder, and told him not to beat the prisoner any more, as I thought he had injured him; the policeman then took me in charge, dragged me through Grafton-street, and used, at least, more violence than was required in bringing me to the station-house; it was for that assault that I have summoned him to-day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—The man whom he knocked down twice was drunk; he was struggling with him at the time, and the constable was using too much violence; the policeman had hold of him, and he held the policeman by the coat; I am certain the policeman knocked him down; during the struggle he tore the policeman's coat; I did not say that he was striving to get away; the policeman was using him too harshly; he knocked him down with his hands first, and then he kicked him; I did not see him kick the policeman, nor did I see him strike the policeman; he tore his coat; I did not see the prisoner trip the policeman, nor raise his hand to strike him; I never saw the man before; I cannot say exactly how long I was looking at the transaction, but it was probably three minutes; I merely tipped the policeman on the shoulder; I was not in an angry passion at the time; I told him not to beat the prisoner more; I did not want to rescue him; I do not remember crying out, "Let him go," or words to that effect; when I touched the policeman I did not push him back; I never said I pushed him; his hat was off when I touched him; I know nothing about the hat more than this, that it was not when I touched him that it fell off; I am not aware that the prisoner lived next door to me; I did not see him in a public-house.

To Mr. Wyse—There was a crowd in the street at the time.

To Mr. Curran—I had just come from my tutor, in South Frederick-street.

To Mr. M'Dermott—Are you in college?

Witness—No, your worship; but I am preparing to enter the army.

Mr. Curran—Had you been in any house in Grafton-street immediately before this occurrence?

Witness—Yes, I was in Jude's Hotel.

Mr. Curran (thumping the table) I was thinking that. (Laughter.)

Witness—You may wish to infer from that answer that I was drinking there, but I can swear positively that I did not drink a drop of liquor that day up to the time of this occurrence.

Mr. Wyse—Could any thing have occurred during this affair without your seeing them?

Witness—Oh, yes, many things might have occurred.

Mr. Curran—What we say, your worship, is this, that the constable was fully justified in arresting this gentleman from his conduct on the occasion.

Witness—The constable, after arresting me, tore the collar from my shirt.

To Mr. Wyse—I did not resist him; I told him I would go quietly, and to let me walk beside him; I did not pull from him when he put his hand upon my shirt. The witness then stated to the magistrates that he had several other witnesses to examine.

Mr. Andrew Henry Blake, of Fitzwilliam-square, was next sworn, and deposed—I am a medical student; upon the day in question I had been in Trinity College, in the company of a friend, and was walking up Grafton-street, when, at the corner of Wicklow-street, I saw a large crowd; my friend and myself went over to see what was the matter; I then saw Police-constable 160 B, with a prisoner in charge; he was drunk and very disorderly so far as I could judge; Police-constable 160 B was taking him to the station-house with as little violence as was necessary; while standing looking on, I saw 112 B run forward from the opposite side of Wicklow-street to that on which I was standing, and he called out to 160 B, in a violent manner, "Give him to me, give him to me," or words to that effect; he then gave up the prisoner to 112 B, who threw him down on his back; many among the crowd cried out, "Shame, shame!" at the proceeding; the man was then picked up, and 112 B pulled him along into Grafton-street; at the corner of Wicklow-street 112 B twice threw down the prisoner, who struggled to prevent himself being so harshly treated; several of the persons then called out, "Let him go;" I then forced myself into the middle of the crowd, and saw the prisoner upon the ground; Mr. Eyre then went up to 112 B, and, laying his hand upon his shoulder, expostulated with him on his treatment of the man; I don't recollect the exact words which he used; I next saw the constable collar Mr. Eyre, and force him down Grafton-street; I did not know Mr. Eyre, nor did I ever see him before this occurrence; I heard Mr. Eyre ask the policeman to let him go, saying that he would walk along to the station-house quietly; 112 B would not let him go, but still held him by the collar, and in a manner shoved him along; he offered no resistance; I followed on with my friend, immediately behind the constable, and went down to the station-house, where I told Mr. Eyre that he might call upon me as a witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—I don't recollect the exact words used by Mr. Eyre to the policeman, but I recollect the import of them; I did not hear him say to the constable, "Let him go;" he could, however, have said that without my hearing him; Mr. Eyre spoke in the voice that any gentleman would be likely to speak in upon a similar occasion—I mean to say that it was in no way aggravating.

Mr. Curran—But was there an air of command about him?

Witness—Well, there was a commanding air about it; he desired the constable to treat the prisoner differently; he said nothing threatening in any way.

Mr. Curran—Did you ever hear it said that a wink was as good as a nod?

Witness—Yes; to a blind horse. (Laughter.)

Mr. Curran—Was the prisoner violent?

Witness—He was violent and drunk; I did not see him tear the policeman's coat, but I saw the coat after it had been torn; the policeman's head was not bare in Wicklow-street, but it was in Grafton-street; I saw him without his hat before Mr. Eyre touched him on the shoulder; there was a mob around him, and some of the people were shouting out, "Let him go, let him go;" he did not get his hat until he went to the station-house; I did not see how he lost the hat; there were at the corner of the street perhaps 100 persons; there was a good deal of noise in the crowd, and before the police-constable arrested Mr. Eyre, the crowd was very noisy; before Mr. Eyre laid his hand on the policeman's shoulder some of the crowd shouted out to let the prisoner go; this expression was made in a loud and noisy way; I do not recollect hearing the people say, "You must let the man go," nor did I hear the words, "Take him from him," nor "We will make you let him go;" there were some women in the crowd; I did not think from the noise and shouting that there was anything menacious intended.

To Mr. M'Dermott—I did not see Mr. Eyre do anything to rescue the prisoner from 112 B; when I saw him take the prisoner from 160 B the prisoner was violent, but I cannot say very violent; I think he was also drunk; about the time that Mr. Eyre interfered the crowd were shouting out to let him go.

Mr. M'Dermott here observed that as it was not likely any other witness could throw more light upon the matter, and as he and his brother magistrate had made up their minds to send the case to a higher tribunal, he did not think it necessary that any more evidence should be taken.

Mr. Curran said he could prove, by respectable witnesses, that the conduct of the prisoner, who was drunk, was exceedingly violent, and that before his arrest he had been fighting in a public-house.

Mr. M'Dermott—Well, then, if he was drunk he ought to have been put upon a stretcher, and not dragged through the street. There were two policemen there at the time.

Mr. Curran—We can also prove that the policeman was surrounded by a violent mob, who knocked off his hat, and attempted to rescue the prisoner, and that the complainant went over to him and told him to let go the prisoner in conjunction with the vociferation of the mob. The young gentleman had no right to constitute himself a judge in the case.

The following evidence was then taken for the defence:—

Mr. Bere Hunt, being sworn, deposed—I live in Wicklow-street, and am a builder and grocer; I had two men, named O'Brien and Kearney, working for me out in Rathgar on the day of this occurrence; O'Brien was in my grocer's shop on that day; he was drunk, and conducted himself so violently in the house that I had to send for the police; he had a stick in his hand, and threatened several times to strike a friend of mine (Mr. Ryan) who was present; he also called him insulting names; the first policeman who came was 160 B; he used violence towards the policeman, and the policeman had to drag him out of the house; the policeman seemed to have much patience with the prisoner; I saw him twisting his legs around the constable like a snake; he was also shouting violently; I did not see the other policeman; it was on my licensed premises that all this violence first took place; 160 B had to take the other man, Kearney, also; I withdrew the charge against both these men at the request of my wife.

Mr. Frederick Judge, of Wicklow-street, deposed—I am a merchant clothier; I was standing in my shop when I saw a crowd at Mr. Hunt's door, on the 16th inst.; I saw the constable holding the prisoner by the hands; I did not know who the prisoner was; he was very violent, and the policeman did his best to get him along without force, except so far as holding him by the hands; the prisoner was what I call violently drunk; the crowd thought that the constable was using him violently, and called out "Shame, shame!" several times, because he came down over the prisoner; the constable was pulled down upon the prisoner by himself; 112 B came up to the assistance of 160 B; when 112 B came up the crowd was very violent, they called the police names, hissed them, and shouted out, "Let him go;" several people were interfering with 160 B previously; they also pushed him; some women, too, came up, and literally laid hold of him; while the prisoner was being led down towards Grafton-street the violence of the crowd increased; up to the corner of the street I did not see any violence used by 112 B, except that he held the prisoner by the hands; I saw the drunken man on the ground, but he fell from his own act; I did not see the policeman's hat knocked off.

Thomas Garr, of Wicklow-street, carowner, deposed that he witnessed the transaction from the publichouse down to Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's house; the drunken man conducted himself in a very violent manner; saw Mr. Eyre go up to the constable, lay his hand upon him and shove him; he also said, "Let him go—let him go;" there were a great many people shouting at the same time, "Let him go;" he saw the policeman in his bare head, but could not say who knocked off his hat; the crowd wished to get the prisoner off; saw Mr. Eyre leave a couple of gentlemen who were with him and go up a second time to the policeman; he then said that if he would not let the prisoner go he would rescue him from him; witness did not know the policeman, though he might have met him previously in the streets; did not know Mr. Eyre till he saw him in the court.

To Mr. Wyse—Witness did not see the constable tear Mr. Eyre's shirt; Mr. Eyre rushed into the crowd from th men who were with him.

Mr. M'Dermott said that, as the matter was an imp one, and as the testimony was conflicting, they woul the case to be tried by the next tribunal.

Mr. Eyre here informed the bench that it was quite u tain how soon he might have to leave Ireland, and th might not be able to attend the trial.

Mr. M'Dermott then asked Mr. Curran would he co to have the case summarily disposed of?

Mr. Curran said he would not.

Mr. M'Dermott—Well, then, let this case stand ov Monday, at one o'clock.

Margaret Moran was brought up in custody of Act Inspectors 16 G and 25 G, charged with stealing a pa blankets, valued at 10s, from a house in Sandwith-plac which were the property of Mary Wood. It appeared f the evidence of the complainant that the robbery was effe by false keys. The property was subsequently found paw in Mr. Colgan's office, in Parliament-row, where the po got information of the party accused of stealing it. The bl kets were identified by Mrs. Wood as hers, and the paw broker's assistant identified the prisoner as the person w pawned them; when searched, a bonnet was found conceal upon her.—As she was suspected of stealing other articles s was remanded.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Ann O'Donnell and James Farrell, were brought up custody of Police-constable 140 D, charged with having i their possession a purse, containing 17s 6d, for the possess of which they could not satisfactorily account; when about t be arrested O'Donnell handed the purse to Farrell, and he endeavoured to conceal it.—They were sentenced to on month's imprisonment each.

John M'Dermott was charged by Police-constable 184 D with attempting to commit burglary under the followin circumstances:—The constable stated that he saw the pri soner on the window-stool of the upper room of a house in Stocking-lane, occupied by one Patrick Martin and his wi and that he was at the time endeavouring to force his way into the house through the window. Mrs. Martin deposed that when she and her husband left the house in the morning it was properly locked and fastened, and there were no panes of glass broken; but when she returned she found the win dows of the parlour and kitchen broken.—The prisoner wa sent for trial at the City Sessions.

ENNISKILLEN AND BUNDORAN RAILWAY.—We are glad to perceive that at length there is a fair prospect of bringing the favourite watering place of the north-west within less than two hours' distance of the trunk railway from Derry to Dundalk. The projectors of the line from Enniskillen to Bundoran have issued the preliminary notice that they will apply next session for an act to incorporate the company, and to authorise the construction of the railway. The only obstacle to an immense increase of visitors to the "Brighton of the North" is the necessity of reaching it by a drive from Enniskillen of six-and-twenty Irish miles. In a railway carriage the journey will easily be performed in an hour and a half. With such facilities for reaching them, the "Fairy Bridges" and the "Fairy Gun," which Mr. Denis Florence M'Carthy celebrates, will be seen every year by those who now return only after long intervals. The directors of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway have the control of the line.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

The *Gazette* of Southern Germany relates, on the authority of a letter from Munich, a miracle which has just been wrought at Rome in favour of the temporal power. The Pope was asleep, and dreamed a dream. An Englishman stood by his bedside, and raised his heretic hand to smite his Holiness unto death. Awaking with a start, Pius IX. summoned an attendant, and at once named the address of our culpable countryman. The last that was heard of the affair was the arrest of this would-be assassin. Mr. Odo Russell will probably be furnished with full particulars.

"THE DUST WE TREAD UPON WAS ONCE ALIVE!"—A few feet below the level of the crowded pavements of London lies a city of richer ornament and finer agricultural taste than the great metropolis which conceals it. Outside the boundary wall, thirty feet high and twelve feet in thickness, the wooded south shore of the clear and silvery Thames, sloping upwards towards Camberwell and Herne Hill, was studded with the mansions of the military and civic chiefs. A beautiful landscape must have presented itself to the citizens who wandered up to the court of the sacred fane on Ludgate-hill, for on all sides the view was unobscured by lofty buildings, and nothing was seen but the porticoes and gardens of those rustic retirements and the windings of many little brooks, now degraded into drains and cesspools which pursued their course through groves and meadows till they were lost in the abounding river. Within the rampart, wherever we make an opening and dig deep enough, between Newgate and the Tower, magnificent tesselated pavements and fragments of marble statutes reward our toil. The juxtaposition of modern name and associations with those reappearances of a long vanished state of manners, is almost ludicrous—a mosaic picture of Europe on the bull, fresh in colours and perfect in design, beneath the busy multitudes of Bishopsgate-street, and bracelets of noble ladies beneath the gas-pipes of Cornhill—though it perhaps has a fitter connection with the site of its discovery when we read of a splendid representation in coloured tiles of Bacchus, the conqueror of the East, in front of the India House in Leadenhall-street.—*White's History of England.*

A St. Petersburg letter says:—"The average number of persons exiled to Siberia yearly is about 9,500, exclusive of the women and children that accompany them. To get to the station of Tobolsk they have to travel from 927 to 4,500 versts (the verst is 1,066 metres), according to the district they start from. From Tobolsk to Tumen is a journey of 85 days, to Krasnojorsk 116 days, and to Irkutsk 177 days. Most of the exiles go through Irkutsk to Merchinsk. This long journey, made by the criminals promiscuously with the women and children, has a lamentable effect on their morals."

DIVING.—One of the most difficult operations ever performed by a diver has recently been accomplished in recovering the remainder of the treasure sunk in the Malabar at Galle. This consisted in cutting away the large iron plates from the mail room, half-an-inch thick, and working through nine feet of sand. Heinke's diving apparatus was employed, as on the previous occasions, and £16,000 was thus got out in one day. The whole of the specie on board this vessel, upwards of £300,000, has now been saved.

The readers of Indian newspapers will remember that after the trial and conviction of Mr. Hunt, of Poona, at the Criminal Sessions in April last, for shooting Cornet Browne, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, a memorial signed by the greater portion of the grand and petty juries, and others, was addressed to the Governor-in-Council, praying for a mitigation of the sentence of solitary confinement. We now learn that, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, Government have been pleased to remit the solitary confinement.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS correct bile, prevent flatulency, cleanse the liver, purify the system, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, invigorate the nerves, promote health, and renew the lease of life. The daily sales of these invaluable Pills in all parts of the globe are perfectly astonishing. They are eagerly purchased by millions of persons who have heard of their extraordinary virtues and are desirous to give them a trial. That trial never ends in disappointment. They are composed of rare balsams "unmixed with baser matter." No one need fear that there is any mineral or other noxious substance in them. Printed directions for their use accompany every box.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN,

Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by their Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

22, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

BIRTHS.

Branfill—17th inst., at Peterstone Court, Brecon, the wife of Captain Branfill, of a daughter.

Crosse—15th inst., at Brunton, near Hexham, the Lady Mary Crosse, of a daughter.

Gair—October 4th, at Umballa, East Indies, the wife of Lieutenant D. Gair, Assistant Engineer, of a son.

Hargreaves—21st., at Dover, the wife of Thomas Hargreaves, Esq., of Arborfield Hall, Berks, of a daughter.

Salmon—21st inst., at Leamington, the wife of W. P. Salmon, Esq. of a daughter.

Windham—8th inst., at Colinshays, Somerset, Mrs. Eveleigh Windham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Collins and Woodburn—Nov. 22, at Ballingary Church, diocese of Cashel, by the Rev. John Alexander Long, Samuel E. Collins, Esq., of this city, to Eliza Anne, only daughter of the late George Woodburn, Esq., Ballinastone, county Wicklow.

Jordan and Kelly—Nov. 22nd, at the Roman Catholic Chapel of Castlebar, by the Rev. W. Brown, P.P., Lieutenant Edmund Jordan, of the North Mayo Regiment, only son of the late James Jordan, Esq., of Bushfield, county Mayo, to Kate, eldest daughter of Ignatius Kelly, Esq., solicitor, Dublin.

DEATHS.

Ferguson—November 22, at the residence of her son, Dr. Ferguson, of Enfield, Mary, widow of the late John Ferguson, Esq., of Kilbrook, county Kildare, aged 84 years.

Kohler—November 17, at his residence, Mount Prospect, Greenlanes, Clontarf, of a short illness, in the 42nd year of his age, Charles Kohler, Esq., eldest son of the late Charles Kohler, Esq., of this city.

Roe—Nov. 22, at Ashmount, Clara, Edmund Westropp Vere Dawson, infant son of P. H. Roe, Esq., Surgeon-Major.

Whitestone—November 22, at 20, Lower Mount-street, Henry Richard, the infant son of B. E. Whitestone, Esq.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, Nov. 23.—ARRIVED—Athanasian, Bordeaux, general cargo; Ejeo, Berdianski, wheat; Argo Da Guarda, Bordeaux, wheat flour, d. mats, and brushwood; Vasco Da Gama, Lisbon, wine and oranges; Queen, Whitehaven, goods; Aron Maid, Liverpool, wheat; Hectorine, Conway, slates; Henry, Penmaenmaur, stone; Richard, Penmaenmaur, stone; Spread Eagle, Bangor, slates; Duke of Cambridge, Belfast, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Adeona, Gloucester, bark; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; four colliers.

SAILED—Margaretha, Constantinople; Stamboul, Palermo; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Queen, Whitehaven, goods; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Mars, Wexford, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Hercules, Holyhead, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—Nov. 24.
Morning, 7h 39m. | Evening, 8h 4m.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES."
For either Morning or Evening Edition.

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 13 0	Yearly	£1 [illegible]
Half-yearly	1 6 0	Half-yearly	0 13 0
Quarterly	0 13 0	Quarterly	0 [illegible]

Letters relating to Subscriptions or Agents to be addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.
All other communications to be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Post-Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, in the Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, LAWRENCE E. KNOX, Esq., by DAVID TOWSON—Saturday, November 24, 1860.